



FINANCIAL SECTION



KPMG LLP
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Independent Auditors' Report

The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
President Pro-Tempore of the Senate
And the Governor of the State of Vermont:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Vermont (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of certain discretely presented component units identified in Note IA. We also did not audit the financial statements of the Vermont Lottery Commission, the Special Environmental Revolving Fund, the Vermont Energy Efficiency Utility Fund, the Vermont Universal Service Fund, or the Tri-State Lotto Commission. The discretely presented component units identified in Note IA represent 94% of the total assets and 99% of the total revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. The Vermont Lottery Commission represents 100% of the total assets and total revenues of the Vermont Lottery Commission Fund and 3% of the total assets and 36% of the total revenues of the business-type activities. The Special Environmental Revolving Fund represents 66% of the total assets and 5% of the total revenues of the Federal Revenue Fund. The Vermont Energy Efficiency Utility Fund and the Vermont Universal Service Fund collectively represent 12% of the total assets and 12% of the total revenues of the Special Fund and collectively represent 8% of the total assets and 2% of the total revenues of the governmental activities. The Tri-State Lotto Commission represents 100% of the information disclosed in Note VE. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the discretely presented component units, the Vermont Lottery Commission, the Special Environmental Revolving Fund, the Vermont Energy Efficiency Utility Fund, the Vermont Universal Service Fund, and the Tri-State Lotto Commission are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those



risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Vermont as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

As disclosed in Note I to the financial statements, the State adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis, and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents (collectively referred to as RSI), be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The Introduction, Other Supplementary Information-Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules and the Statistical Section listed in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Other Supplementary Information-Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the



United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the Other Supplementary Information-Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introduction and Statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and the other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2016 on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

Colchester, Vermont
December 27, 2016

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present this analysis and discussion of Vermont's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This Management Discussion & Analysis (MD&A) section is intended to serve as an introduction to the State's basic financial statements, which have the following components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The MD&A is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial matters, provide an easily readable overview of the State's financial activities, identify any material changes from the original budget, and highlight financial matters that occurred during fiscal year 2016. The following presentation is by necessity highly summarized, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the State's financial condition, the following financial statements, notes and required supplementary information should be reviewed in their entirety.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide

- Vermont reported net position of \$1.2 billion, comprised of \$4.717 billion in total assets and \$474 million in deferred outflows offset by \$3.815 billion in total liabilities and \$137 million in deferred inflows at June 30, 2016 (Table 2). Of this net position amount, \$2.429 billion represents the net investment in capital assets, \$941.8 million is restricted for various purposes, and \$2.132 billion represents a deficit unrestricted net position. The reasons for the negative unrestricted net position are discussed in the Government-wide Financial Analysis below.
- The primary government's net position has increased by \$257.4 million as a result of this year's operations. The net position for governmental activities increased \$176.3 million and net position for business activities increased by \$81.1 million (Table 3). The increase in net position for business activities was primarily due to improvements in the financial position of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund.

Fund level

- The State's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$1.006 billion, an increase of \$68.5 million or 7.3 percent above the prior year. Of this ending fund balance \$122 million is non-spendable, \$626.2 million is restricted for specific purposes, and \$257.6 million is available for spending (committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). The increase in ending fund balance is primarily attributable to increases in fund balances of the General Fund (\$6.3 million), Special Revenue Funds (\$35.7 million), and Capital Projects Funds (\$27.2 million), offset by a \$733 thousand decrease in the Permanent Funds.
- The State's enterprise funds reported a combined net position of \$308.8 million or an increase of \$81 million over last year.
- The State's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$139.3 million, of which \$114.6 million is non-spendable, and \$24.7 million is available for spending (assigned and unassigned).

Capital assets

- The carrying amount of capital assets for the primary government increased to \$2.785 billion, an increase of \$237.7 million over last year. The increase is primarily in buildings and improvements, infrastructure assets and machinery and equipment.

Long-term debt

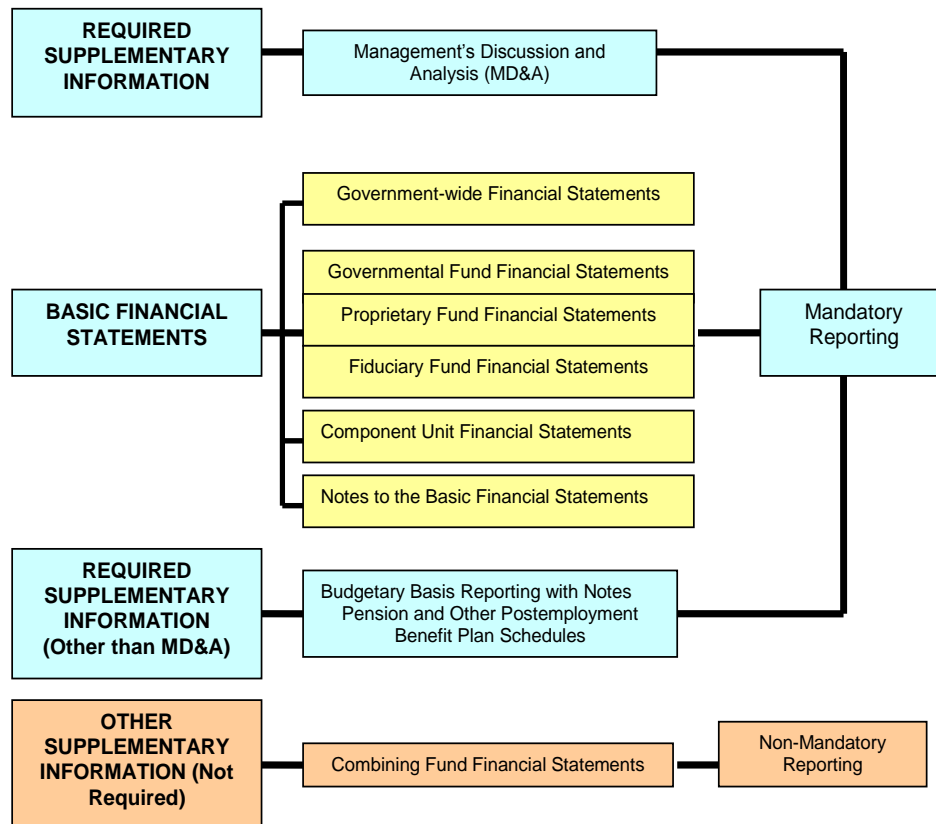
- The State's debt outstanding for general and special obligation Bonds increased \$40.3 million as compared to fiscal year 2015. The State issued \$115.6 million in general obligation bonds. Also, the State retired \$48.5 million in general obligation bonds, and \$1.5 million in special obligation transportation infrastructure bonds, and defeased of \$25.3 million in general obligation bonds.

More information regarding the government-wide financial statements, fund level financial statements, capital asset activity and long-term debt activity can be found beginning on page 23.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) consists of an introductory section, a financial section, and a statistical section. The financial section contains the Independent Auditor's Report, this discussion and analysis section, the basic financial statements (BFS) with required supplementary information (RSI), and other supplementary information. Additional information regarding the above sections may be found below as well as in the notes to the financial statements.

The layout of the financial section and the relationship of the financial statements and supplementary information is presented in the following diagram. Notice the relationships between the various elements of the CAFR, such as "mandatory versus non-mandatory" reporting, or "required versus not required" supplementary information. This diagram is designed to illustrate how the various elements of the state's financial activity fit together in this CAFR.



Basic Financial Statements

Vermont's basic financial statements (BFS) consist of four components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) component units' financial statements, and 4) notes to the financial statements. The fund financial statements include governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary types of funds that will be described later in this analysis. Notes to the financial statements provide explanations and/or additional detail for all of the above type financial statements and are considered an integral part of the financial statements.

Table 1 summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements with further explanations below:

Table 1 - Major Features of the State's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements				
	Government-wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements		
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire State government (except fiduciary funds) and the State's discretely presented component units	The activities of the State that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as Human Services and Transportation	Activities the State operates similar to private businesses, such as the Liquor Control Fund and Vermont Lottery Commission	Instances in which the State is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources, such as the retirement plans for public employees
Required financial statements	Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expense, and Changes in Net Position, Statement of Cash Flows	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset / liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and both short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and both short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and both short-term and long-term
Type of inflow / outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

1) Government-Wide Financial Statements

Vermont's government-wide financial statements, which follow this MD&A section, are designed to present a broad view of the State's operations and financial position in a manner similar to the accounting principles used by most private-sector business. All of the State's activities except its fiduciary funds' activities are reported in the government-wide statements. Fiduciary activities are not included because the resources of these funds are not available to support the State's own programs.

The government-wide statements contain both short-term and long-term information about the State's financial position and assist in assessing the State's economic condition at the end of each fiscal year. The State prepares these statements using the "flow of economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of

accounting. This basically means that the methods utilized to prepare these statements are similar to those used by most private sector businesses in preparing their financial statements. They take into account all financial activity connected with the reported fiscal year including revenues, expenses, transfers, sales or acquisitions of capital assets, and any other activity affecting or possibly affecting the financial condition of the State, even if cash involved has not been received or paid.

The government-wide financial statements present two statements:

The *Statement of Net Position* presents a snapshot of both the primary government's and its component units' assets and liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows, as of the date of this report, with the difference between the assets and deferred outflows, and liabilities and deferred inflows reported as "net position". Over time, increases or decreases in the primary government's net position may serve as an indicator as to whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents the reported year's financial activity and hence, the reason(s) for the changes in net position included on the Statement of Net Position. All changes in financial activities are recognized as soon as the underlying event(s) giving rise to the changes occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, some revenues and expenses reported in this statement will not result in cash flows until future fiscal periods. This statement also presents the relationship between the State's major expenditure functions and the associated sources of program revenues associated with each expenditure function.

Both of the above financial statements segregate Vermont's financial activity into three categories: governmental activities, business-type activities, and discretely presented component unit activities. The governmental activities and business-type activities are combined to report on what is termed *primary government activities* which are separate and distinct from the *component units' activities* of the discretely presented component units.

Primary Government Activities

Governmental Activities – The financial activities reported in this section generally represent those services (functions) normally performed by a government entity. These activities are classified as either major or non-major, depending upon their financial size as compared to each other and to the group as a whole. The governmental activities include public education, general government, public health services, legal and judiciary services, natural resources, public safety, regulatory services, social services, and public transportation. Taxes, grants, and intergovernmental revenues are the main sources of funding for these activities.

Business-Type Activities – These business-type activities of the State include the operations of Vermont's enterprise activities. For financial reporting purposes, these activities are classified as either major or non-major, depending upon their financial size as compared to each other and to the group as a whole. Activities categorized as major include the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund program, Liquor Control, and the State Lottery Commission. Activities reported as non-major include the Federal Surplus Property Program, publishing Vermont Life magazine, making equipment loans to municipalities, and several other activities. Both major and non-major activities normally recover all or a portion of their costs through user fees and charges to the external consumers of their goods and services, much like a private business.

Component Units' Activities

Discretely Presented Component Units – These are legally separate (incorporated) entities for which the primary government has the ability to impose its will on the entity, receive a benefit from activities of the entity, or could receive a financial burden due to the activities of the entity. The State's discretely presented component units are presented in the aggregate in the government-wide statements. This aggregate total consists of four major and five non-major component units. This categorization is determined by the entity's relative significance to the State. Additional information or financial statements for each of these individual component units can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. Addresses and additional information about the State's component units are presented in Note I to the financial statements.

Blended Component Units – The State has no blended component units.

Included with the basic financial statements are two schedules (pages 46 and 50) that reconcile the amounts reported on the governmental fund financial statements (modified accrual basis of accounting) with governmental activities (accrual basis of accounting) on the government-wide statements. The following summarizes some of the differences in modified accrual and accrual accounting:

- Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental fund statements.
- Certain revenues that are earned, but not available, are reported as revenues of governmental activities, but are reported as unavailable revenue on the governmental fund statements.
- Unless currently due and payable, long-term liabilities, such as capital lease obligations, compensated absences, net pension and other postemployment benefit obligations, and bonds and notes payable appear as liabilities in the government-wide statements but are not reported in the governmental fund statements.
- Internal service funds are reported primarily as governmental activities, but reported as proprietary funds in the fund financial statements.
- Capital outlay spending results in recording capital assets on the government-wide statements, but is reported as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Bond and note proceeds result in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are recorded as other financing sources on the governmental fund statements. Payments of bond and note principal results in a reduction in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are reported as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Certain other outflows represent either increases or decreases in liabilities on the government-wide statements, but are reported as expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Net position balances are allocated as *net investment in capital assets* (capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding balances for bonds and notes attributable to those assets) *restricted net position* (those with constraints placed on their use by external sources or imposed by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation) and *unrestricted net position* (the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that do not meet any of the above restrictions).

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is integral to understanding the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

2) Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Similar to other state and local governments, Vermont uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The fund financial statements focus and report on the State's activities in more detail than the government-wide statements. All of the funds of the State have been divided into three categories for reporting purposes: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. For governmental activities, the governmental funds financial statements indicate how these services are financed in the short-term as opposed to the government-wide statements, which present a long-term view of the State's finances.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, the focus of governmental fund financial statements has shifted from fund types to reporting on the most significant funds of the State, or major funds. Accordingly, the governmental and proprietary funds are divided into major and non-major categories as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. For the governmental and proprietary funds, the major funds are reported in individual columns in the fund financial statements while the non-major funds are presented in a consolidated column in the fund financial statements. Combining schedules or statements in the Other Supplementary Information section present detailed non-major fund activity. Fiduciary funds are reported by fiduciary type (pension and other postemployment benefit trusts, investment trusts, private purpose trusts and agency funds) with combining schedules or statements for the individual pension, other postemployment benefit, and agency funds presented in the Other Supplementary Information section.

The three categories of funds are Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds, and Fiduciary Funds. It is important to note that these fund categories use different accounting methods and should be interpreted differently as described below. Following is a brief overview of these three major categories of funds.

Governmental Funds

Most of the basic services provided by the State are accounted for in the governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as the balances of resources available at the end of the fiscal year. This approach uses the "flow of current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the State's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the State.

Because the time period focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented in the governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Schedules reconciling the governmental funds' Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to their respective government-wide statements are provided on the pages immediately following each governmental fund financial statement to facilitate this comparison.

The State reports twenty governmental funds of which six are classified as "major" governmental funds. These major funds are the General Fund, Transportation Fund, Education Fund, Special Fund, Federal Revenue Fund and Global Commitment Fund. Each major fund is presented in a separate column in the Governmental Funds' *Balance Sheet* and in the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance*. The "non-major" governmental funds include the Fish and Wildlife Fund, two capital projects funds, two debt service funds, and nine permanent funds and are presented in one consolidated column in the governmental fund statements. Combining and individual non-major governmental fund statements are reported in the Other Supplementary Information section of this report.

Fund balance (the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) is classified as nonspendable, restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned).

The State budgets and controls its financial activities on the cash basis of accounting. In compliance with State law, the State records its financial transactions in either of two major categories – the General Fund or various special revenue funds. References to these funds in this report include the terms "budgetary" or "budgetary basis" to differentiate them from the GAAP funds of the same name which encompass different funding categories. The State adopts an annual appropriated budget for its budgetary general fund and each special revenue fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with the approved budgets. These schedules can be found as part of the required supplementary information section of this report.

The governmental funds' financial statements immediately follow the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary Funds

This category of funds includes enterprise funds (business-type) and internal service funds. These funds report activities that operate much like those of commercial enterprises. These funds' financial reports include a *Statement of Net Position*; a *Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position*; and a *Statement of Cash Flows*.

Enterprise funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities section in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail and at the fund level. Like the government-wide financial statements, enterprise fund financial statements use the accrual basis of accounting. Enterprise funds account

for services provided to the general public, government, and non-State government entities. They normally derive their revenue by charging user fees in order to cover the costs of their services.

The State reports nine enterprise funds of which three are reported as major funds in separate columns on the proprietary fund statements. These three are the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the Liquor Control Fund, and the Vermont Lottery Commission. The other six enterprise funds are reported as "non-major funds" and are consolidated into one column on the proprietary fund statements.

Internal service funds are used to report activity that provides goods and services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments on a cost reimbursement basis. These funds provide communication and information technology, facilities and property management, fleet management, printing, risk management and insurance services. The internal service fund activities are allocated proportionately between the governmental activities (predominately) and the business-type activities in the government-wide statements based on the benefit of the services provided to these activities. The reconciliation between the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and the proprietary fund statements is presented at the end of the proprietary fund financial statements.

The State reports twenty-four internal service funds, which are reported in one consolidated column entitled "Governmental Activities – Total Internal Service Funds" on the Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Position; Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and Statement of Cash Flows.

The proprietary funds' financial statements immediately follow the governmental fund financial statements. Combining non-major enterprise and combining internal service fund statements may be found in the Other Supplementary Information section of this report.

Fiduciary Funds

The fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the State in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. Fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

The State's fiduciary funds are divided into the following four basic categories: Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Funds (includes three separate defined benefit pension plans, three separate defined contribution pension plans, two defined benefit other postemployment benefit plans, and one defined contribution other postemployment benefit plan); an Investment Trust Fund (which reports only the external portion of the Vermont Pension Investment Committee investment pool); a Private Purpose Trust Fund (which reports only the Unclaimed Property Fund); and Agency Funds (nine agency funds which account for the assets held for distribution by the State as an agent for other governmental units, organizations or individuals). These funds' financial reports include a *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*; and a *Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position*.

The fiduciary funds financial statements can be found immediately following the proprietary funds financial statements. Individual pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds, and agency funds financial statements are reported in the Other Supplementary Information section of this report.

3) Discretely Presented Component Units' Financial Statements

As mentioned previously, the State has included the net position and activities of four major component units in individual columns and five non-major component units in a single column on the statements. The component units' financial statements can be found immediately after the fiduciary funds. Combining individual non-major component units' financial statements can be found in Other Supplementary Information section of this report.

4) Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data presented in the government-wide and the fund financial statements. They are an integral part of the financial statements and focus on the primary government and its activities. The notes also explain some of the information contained in

the financial statements and present in more detail than is practical in the financial statements.

The notes include a summary of significant accounting policies; additional information regarding the reconciliation of government-wide and fund financial statements; discussions on stewardship, compliance and accountability; detail notes on all activities and funds; and other information. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the component units' financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information Other Than MD&A

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information. This section includes:

- The Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, a Schedule of Investment Returns, a Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions, and a Schedule of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability for the three defined benefit pension trust are included in the required supplementary information section. Also, this section includes the Schedule of Funding Progress and the Schedule of Employer Contributions for the other postemployment benefit plans.
- Schedules for the General Fund and budgeted Special Revenue Funds comparing their original budgeted amounts; final budgeted amounts; actual inflows, outflows, and balances stated on the budgetary basis; and variances between the final budgeted amounts and actual amounts presented on a budgetary basis. See Note III. A. for additional information regarding the budgetary process, including the budgetary basis.
- Notes to Required Supplementary Information include a schedule reconciling the statutory fund balance presented on a budgetary basis to the fund balance prepared on a modified accrual basis as presented in the governmental fund financial statements for the general fund and each budgeted special revenue fund, as well as additional information regarding the budgetary process.

Other Supplementary Information

Combining Financial Statements

The combining fund financial statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major funds and non-major component units are presented following the Required Supplementary Information section. The total columns of these combining financial statements carry to the applicable fund financial statement. These combining statements include the following:

- Non-major governmental funds
- Non-major proprietary (enterprise) funds
- Internal service funds
- Fiduciary funds (including individual pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds, and agency funds)
- Non-major component units

Statistical Section

A statistical section containing information regarding financial trends, revenue capacity, and debt capacity, as well as operating, economic and demographic information is presented immediately following the combining financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

The following primary government condensed financial statement information is derived from the State's June 30, 2016 and 2015 government-wide Statement of Net Position. Although the government-wide statements include discretely presented component unit activity, the component unit activity has not been included in these condensed statements.

TABLE 2
State of Vermont's Net Position
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
ASSETS						
Current assets.....	\$ 1,155.1	\$ 1,112.1	\$ 334.9	\$ 252.0	\$ 1,490.0	\$ 1,364.1
Other assets.....	440.0	408.4	2.3	2.7	442.3	411.1
Capital assets.....	2,783.7	2,544.7	0.9	2.2	2,784.6	2,546.9
Total assets.....	4,378.8	4,065.2	338.1	256.9	4,716.9	4,322.1
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS						
Total deferred outflows.....	471.8	136.3	1.8	0.5	473.6	136.8
LIABILITIES						
Long-term liabilities.....	3,213.7	2,677.3	5.4	4.0	3,219.1	2,681.3
Other liabilities.....	571.2	589.5	25.1	24.8	596.3	614.3
Total liabilities.....	3,784.9	3,266.8	30.5	28.8	3,815.4	3,295.6
DEFERRED INFLOWS						
Total deferred inflows.....	135.9	181.2	0.7	0.9	136.6	182.1
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in capital assets.....	2,428.1	2,191.0	0.9	2.2	2,429.0	2,193.2
Restricted.....	639.4	612.7	302.4	221.9	941.8	834.6
Unrestricted (deficit).....	(2,137.8)	(2,050.3)	5.5	3.6	(2,132.3)	(2,046.7)
Total net position.....	\$ 929.7	\$ 753.4	\$ 308.8	\$ 227.7	\$ 1,238.5	\$ 981.1

Totals may not add due to rounding.

The June 30, 2015 governmental activities balances have been restated for the inclusion of the assets and liabilities of the Vermont Telecommunication Authority (VTA). The VTA had been a discrete non-major component unit, which ceased operations on July 1, 2015, with the assets and liabilities of the organization turned over to the State (see Note V. F.).

The State's combined net position (governmental and business-type activities) totals \$1.2 billion at the end of fiscal year 2016, as shown in Table 2. Approximately \$2.4 billion of the combined net position represents the State's investment in capital assets such as land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure (roads, bridges, and other immovable assets) less any related debt still outstanding that was used to acquire those assets. This net investment in capital assets represents resources used to provide services to citizens, and therefore is not available for future spending. Although the State's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Capital assets increased by \$237.7 million primarily due to the addition of the Waterbury State Office Complex buildings (\$124 million), and a new Department of Health lab building (\$40 million).

An additional portion of the primary government's net position (76 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This increase of \$107.2 million is primarily a result of additional amounts that are restricted for unemployment compensation (\$80.5 million), capital projects (\$27.2 million) and natural resources (\$19.5 million) offset by decreases general government (\$10.5 million) and transportation (\$4.1 million).

Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position is a deficit of \$2.132 billion. The governmental activities' negative unrestricted net position balance is mainly the result of three actions: 1) long-term debt issued by the State for municipal, non-profit or component unit capital purposes, \$210.4 million outstanding at June 30, 2016, that does not result in a governmental activities' capital asset, 2) the amount of net position that is restricted for various purposes, and 3) the net Pension and OPEB liabilities (see Note IV. G. 4.).

Current assets increased by \$125.9 million primarily due to increase in cash and cash equivalents (\$194.2 million) and offset by decreases in federal grants receivable (\$61.3 million) and investments (\$18.6 million). Long term liabilities increased by \$537.8 million primarily due to the \$498.7 million increase in net pension liabilities and net other postemployment benefit obligations.

At the end of fiscal year 2016, the State reported positive total net position balances in its governmental activities, its business-type activities, and its discretely presented component units.

Changes in Net Position

Governmental type activities had an overall increase in net position of \$176.3 million, or 23.4%, resulting from an operating profit of \$147.8 million and by transfers in from business-type activities of \$28.5 million, primarily from the Vermont Lottery Commission (\$26.4 million) to support education. The \$11.6 million increase in revenues over 2015 was due to a \$73.9 million increase in general revenues, offset by a \$62.3 million decrease in program revenues.

Business-type activities had an overall increase in net position of \$81.1 million or 35.6%, resulting from an operating profit of \$109.6 million offset by transfers out of \$28.5 million to governmental activities, primarily from the Lottery (\$26.4 million) to support education. Revenues increased from 2015, primarily due to an increase in revenue in the Vermont Lottery Commission (\$12.5 million) and investment income in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund (\$1.6 million).

The primary government condensed financial statement information is derived from the State's June 30, 2016 and 2015 government-wide Statement of Changes in Net Position. Although the government-wide statements include discretely presented component unit activity, the component unit activity has not been included in these condensed statements.

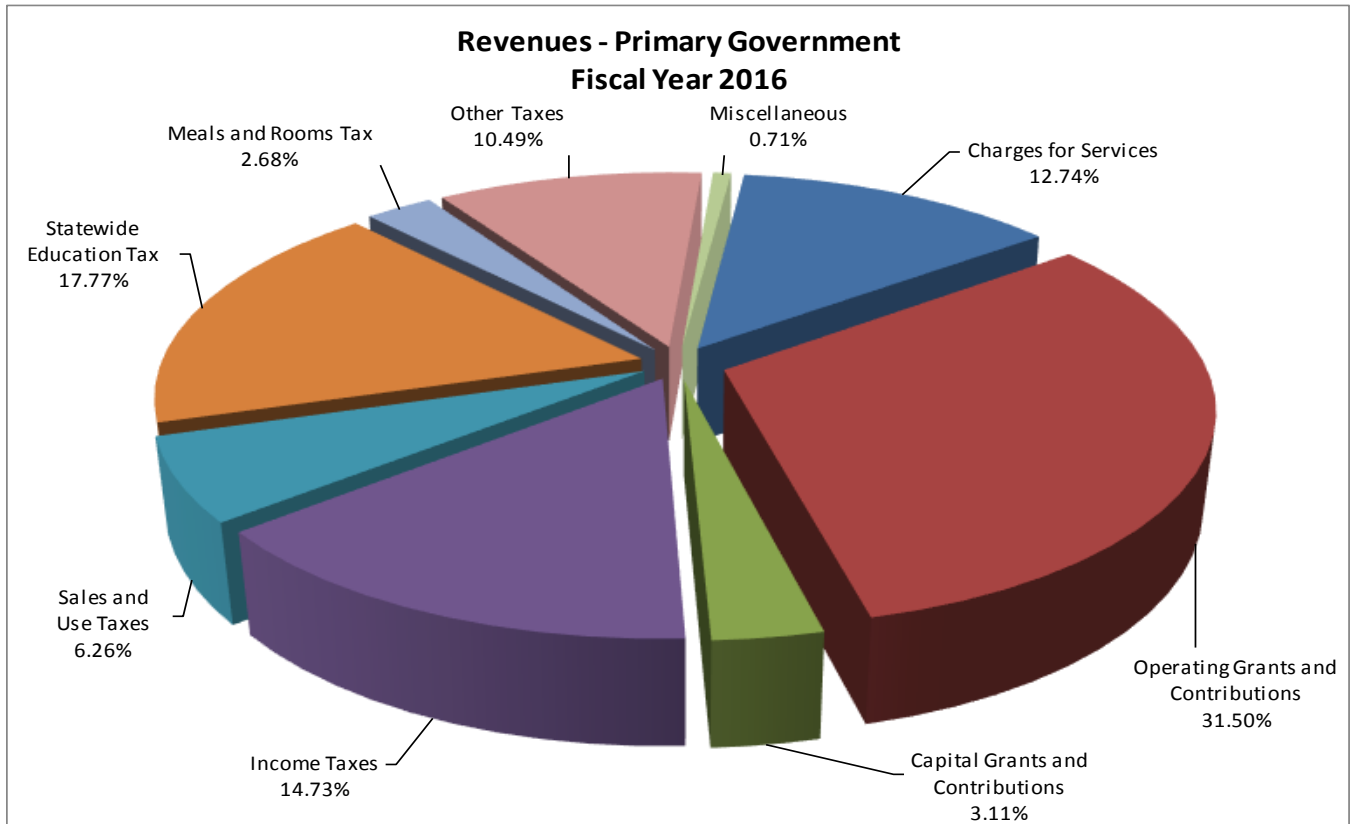
(Table on next page.)

TABLE 3
State of Vermont's Changes in Net Position
(In Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services.....	\$ 415.8	\$ 413.8	\$ 337.3	\$ 323.5	\$ 753.1	\$ 737.3
Operating grants and contributions.....	1,861.8	1,895.1	1.0	1.4	1,862.8	1,896.5
Capital grants and contributions.....	183.7	214.7	-	-	183.7	214.7
General revenues						
Income taxes.....	871.2	847.0	-	-	871.2	847.0
Sales and use taxes.....	370.4	366.7	-	-	370.4	366.7
Statewide education tax						
Gross tax assessed.....	1,209.3	1,173.7	-	-	1,209.3	1,173.7
Income sensitivity adjustment.....	(158.6)	(151.4)	-	-	(158.6)	(151.4)
Meals and rooms tax.....	158.3	152.3	-	-	158.3	152.3
Other taxes.....	620.5	610.7	-	-	620.5	610.7
Miscellaneous.....	36.9	35.1	5.3	3.7	42.2	38.8
Total revenues.....	5,569.3	5,557.7	343.6	328.6	5,912.9	5,886.3
Expenses						
General government.....	86.5	132.7	-	-	86.5	132.7
Protection to persons and property.....	340.2	347.5	-	-	340.2	347.5
Human services.....	2,411.4	2,446.0	-	-	2,411.4	2,446.0
Labor.....	30.6	31.1	-	-	30.6	31.1
General education.....	1,941.1	1,881.4	-	-	1,941.1	1,881.4
Natural resources.....	109.6	104.4	-	-	109.6	104.4
Commerce and community development.....	53.5	38.0	-	-	53.5	38.0
Transportation.....	430.2	433.6	-	-	430.2	433.6
Interest on long-term debt.....	18.4	17.1	-	-	18.4	17.1
Unemployment compensation.....	-	-	69.4	77.2	69.4	77.2
Lottery commission.....	-	-	97.7	88.8	97.7	88.8
Liquor control.....	-	-	59.5	57.2	59.5	57.2
Other business type expenses.....	-	-	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.1
Total expenses.....	5,421.5	5,431.8	234.0	230.3	5,655.5	5,662.1
Change in net position						
before transfers.....	147.8	125.9	109.6	98.3	257.4	224.2
Transfers net in (out).....	28.5	24.6	(28.5)	(24.6)	-	-
Change in net position.....	176.3	150.5	81.1	73.7	257.4	224.2
Net position, beginning of year, as restated.....	753.4	602.9	227.7	154.0	981.1	756.9
Net position, end of year.....	\$ 929.7	\$ 753.4	\$ 308.8	\$ 227.7	\$ 1,238.5	\$ 981.1

Totals may not add due to rounding.

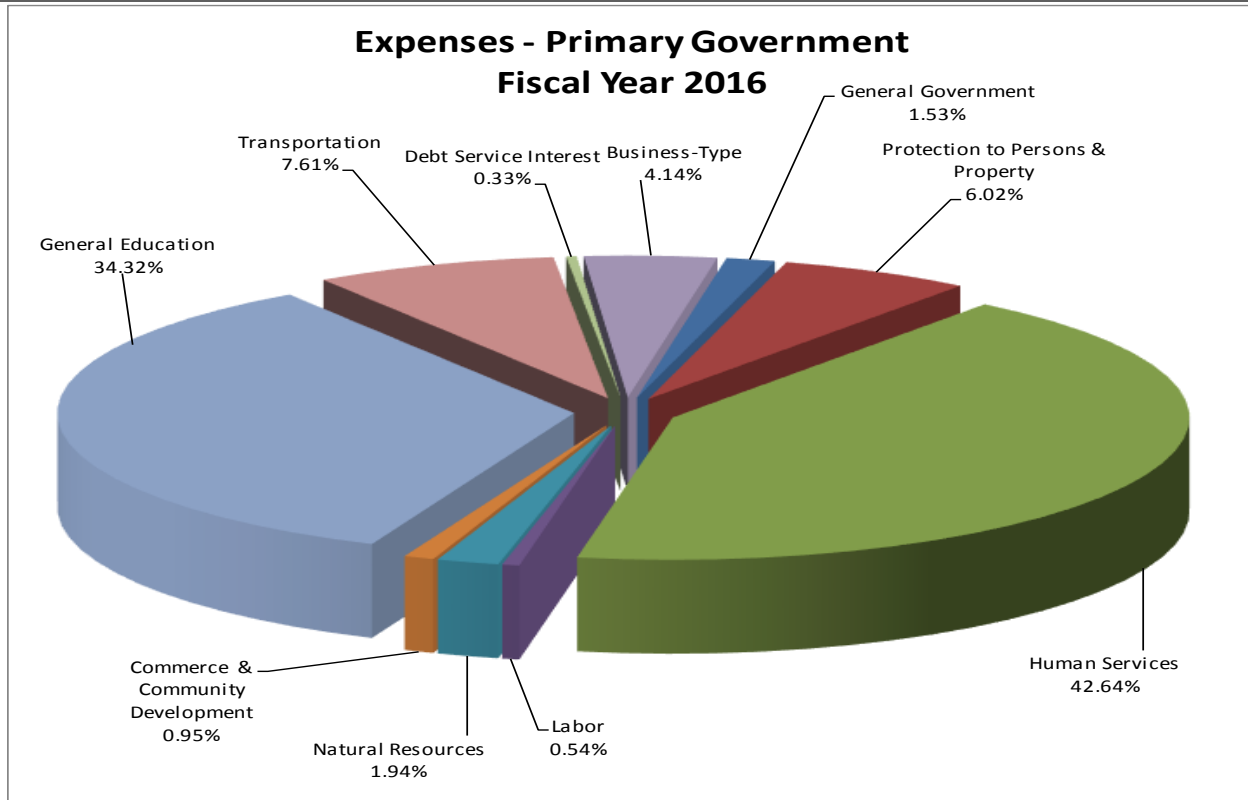
The following graph illustrates the revenues of Vermont's primary government for fiscal year 2016. Approximately 34.6 percent comes from other entities and governments in the form of operating and capital grants and contributions (primarily federal grant revenues). An additional 32.5 percent of total revenues are generated by the statewide education and income taxes.



Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

The following graph illustrates the percentages of total primary government expenses for fiscal year 2016. The largest category of expense is for human services (42.64 percent of total expense) which provides for Vermont's low-income, elderly care services and persons in state custody in the form of grants for selected services such as food stamps, health care, housing and child protective services. The second most significant category of expense is for general education (34.32 percent of total expenses) which provides for Vermont's support to secondary and higher education.

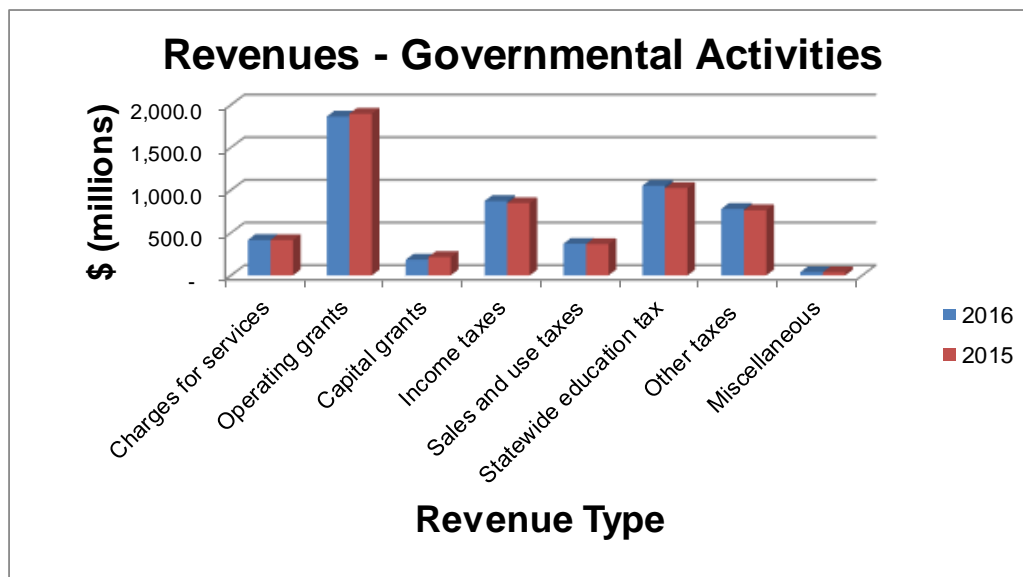
(Chart on next page.)



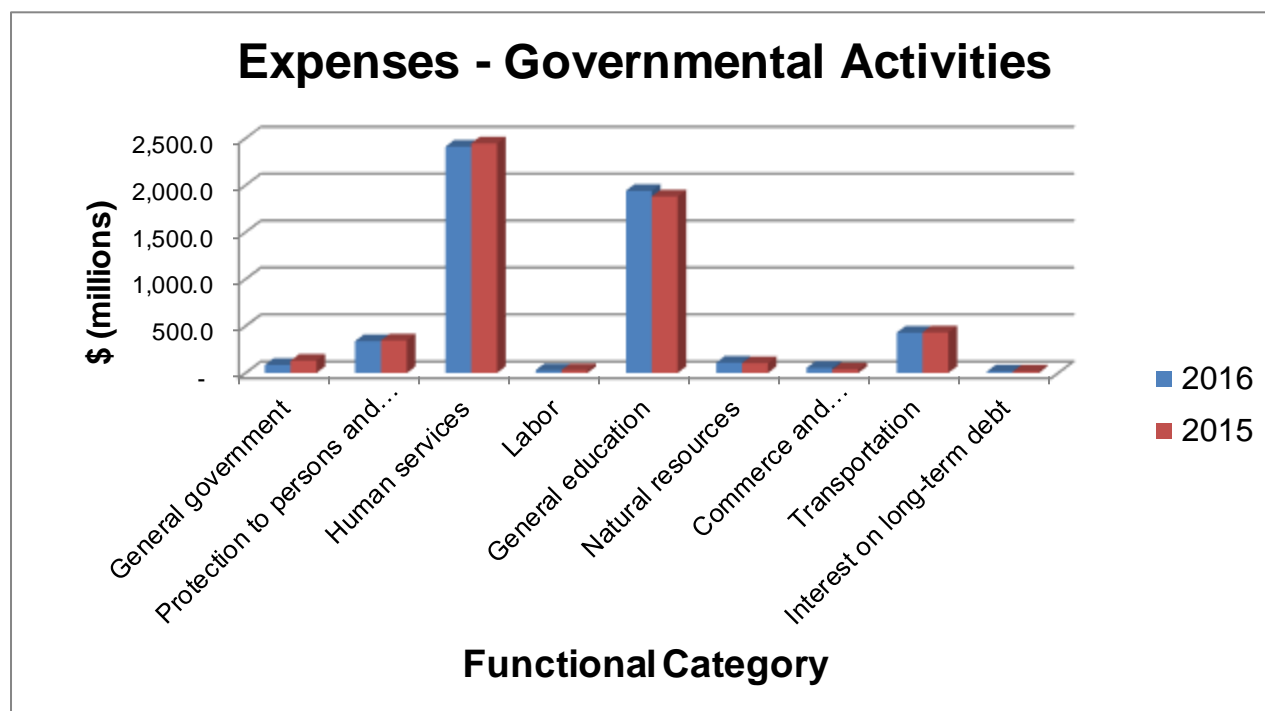
Percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Governmental Activities

In 2016, governmental activities' revenues exceeded expenses by \$147.8 million and received transfers of \$28.5 million from business activities, resulting in a \$176.3 million (or 23.4 percent) increase in net position. Revenues increased by \$11.6 million, primarily due to an increase in taxes (\$72.1 million) offset by a decrease in grants and contributions (\$64.3 million). Spending increased for commerce and community development (\$15.5 million) and general education (\$59.7 million) while human services decreased (\$34.6 million) and general government (\$46.2 million). The following chart provides a two-year comparison of governmental activities revenues:



The following chart provides a two-year comparison of governmental activities expenses:

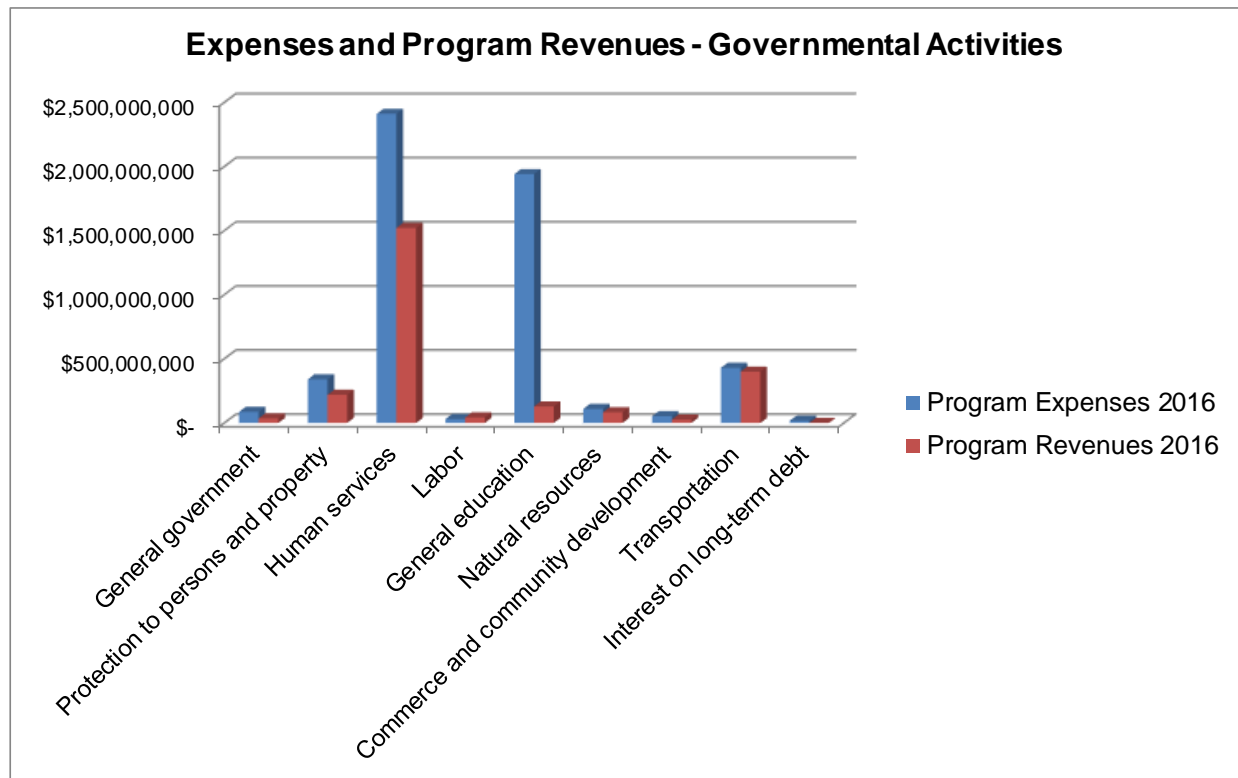


The following table shows to what extent program revenues (charges for services and grants and contributions) covered program expenses. For fiscal year 2016, program revenues covered \$2.5 billion or 45.4 percent of \$5.4 billion in program expenses. The remaining \$3.0 billion or 54.6 percent of program expenses was paid for by state taxes and other general revenue.

TABLE 4
Net Program Revenue
For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

Functions/programs	Program Expenses 2016	Less Program Revenues 2016	Net Program (Expense)/Revenue		Program Revenues as a Percentage of Program Expenses	
			2016	2015	2016	2015
General government	\$ 86,493,352	\$ 35,904,254	\$ (50,589,098)	\$ (94,283,185)	41.5%	29.0%
Protection to persons and property	340,173,481	220,013,233	(120,160,248)	(124,056,504)	64.7%	64.3%
Human services	2,411,444,690	1,521,427,529	(890,017,161)	(900,249,400)	63.1%	63.2%
Labor	30,561,804	43,684,250	13,122,446	10,570,795	142.9%	134.0%
General education	1,941,059,889	129,249,427	(1,811,810,462)	(1,755,962,338)	6.7%	6.7%
Natural resources	109,593,121	83,379,637	(26,213,484)	(35,883,032)	76.1%	65.6%
Commerce and community development	53,533,071	26,297,923	(27,235,148)	(20,011,226)	49.1%	47.4%
Transportation	430,221,180	400,170,349	(30,050,831)	27,628,638	93.0%	106.4%
Interest on long-term debt	18,388,825	1,155,256	(17,233,569)	(15,962,597)	6.3%	6.8%
	<u>\$ 5,421,469,413</u>	<u>\$ 2,461,281,858</u>	<u>\$ (2,960,187,555)</u>	<u>\$ (2,908,208,849)</u>	<u>45.4%</u>	<u>46.5%</u>

The following chart displays program expenses and program revenues for 2016:



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

As noted earlier, the State of Vermont uses fund accounting to account for its ongoing operations and to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements imposed by both legislative mandates as well as externally imposed restrictions.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the State's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the State's financing requirements. In particular, *unrestricted (unassigned, assigned, and committed) fund balances* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending. At the end of fiscal year 2016, the unrestricted fund balance is 25.6 percent of the total fund balance of governmental funds, which is available for spending on governmental programs at the State's discretion in the coming year. The remainder of this fund balance is restricted or nonspendable to indicate that it is not available for appropriation, such as the principal of the State's Permanent Funds, and other items that are nonspendable, such as advances and long-term receivables. At the end of fiscal year 2016, the State's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$1,005.8 million, an increase of \$68.5 million in comparison with the prior fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of fiscal year 2016, the General Fund's total fund balance was \$139.3 million and the unassigned portion of this fund balance was \$18.9 million. Its remaining fund balance was made up of nonspendable amounts totaling \$114.6 million, and assigned amounts totaling \$5.9 million. During 2016, total revenues and other financing sources exceeded total expenditures and other financing uses by \$6.3 million.

General Fund revenues increased by \$38.4 million, or 2.8%, primarily due to a \$43.6 million increase in personal

income and meals and room taxes due to an improved economy, a decrease in other revenues due a one-time \$5 million litigation settlement in fiscal year 2015. Expenditures decreased by \$25.2 million or 3.0%, primarily due to a \$34.3 million decrease in human services (reduced grant expenditures), and offset by an increase in protection to persons and property of \$5.3 million (personnel costs and third-party contractors), and an increase in general education expense of \$2.3 million (education grants). The General Fund's statutory reserve for budgetary stabilization increased by \$1.9 million to \$71.3 million, the maximum allowed by statute.

The Transportation Fund's total fund balance was \$19 million at June 30, 2016, a decrease of \$8.2 million from the fiscal year 2015's ending total fund balance. Transportation Fund revenues decreased by \$56.9 million, primarily due to a decrease in Federal Highway Administration grants (\$38.0 million), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants (\$13 million). The Transportation Fund's statutory reserve for budget stabilization increased by \$200 thousand to \$12.8 million, the maximum allowed by statute.

The Education Fund at June 30, 2016 had a total fund balance of \$81.7 million, which represents a \$7.9 million increase over fiscal year 2015's ending balance. General education costs increased by \$43.6 million, primarily due to an increase in grants to school districts (\$42.0 million). This increase was funded by increases in the statewide education tax (\$28.4 million); sales and use taxes (\$1 million); purchase and use taxes (\$1 million) and transfer in from the General Fund and Lottery Fund (\$10 million). The Education Fund's statutory reserve for budget stabilization increased \$568,305 to \$32.6 million, the maximum allowed by statute.

The Special Fund's total fund balance at the end of fiscal year 2016 was \$109.6 million, an increase of 31.2 percent in comparison with 2015. The Special Fund's total fund balance is comprised of \$11 million as restricted, \$98.6 million as committed and assigned. Special Fund revenues increased \$18.9 million or 3.37 percent, and expenditures decreased \$29.1 million or 9.5 percent. The decrease in expenditures was primarily in the protection to persons and property function (\$12.8 million), of which \$10 million was in the Energy Efficiency Utility program's grants, and a decrease in general government expenditures (\$18.2 million) primarily related to reduction in 3rd party contractor costs. This resulted in a increase in "excess of revenues over expenditures" of \$48 million from last fiscal year. Fiscal year 2016 transfers out to other funds exceeded transfers in from other funds by \$274 million. The Special Fund received transfers in of \$59.2 million, consisting of federal fund monies for the earned income tax credit (\$19.5 million); matching funds for school based Medicare services (\$26.1 million); the Next Generation Fund (\$3.0 million); and Department of Children & Families (\$3.4 million). Transfers out of \$333.2 million consisted primarily of payments for a portion of the State's payment for Medicaid coverage under the Global Commitment to Health Medicaid waiver (\$283 million).

The Federal Revenue Fund accounts for all federal grants except those federal grants that are awarded to the Agency of Transportation (which are included in the Transportation Fund), the Global Commitment to Health Medicaid waiver (which are included in the Global Commitment Fund) and the Department of Fish and Wildlife (which are included in the Fish and Wildlife Fund, a non-major governmental fund). The Federal Revenue Fund's federal grant revenues for fiscal year 2016 were \$771.7 million, a decrease of \$50.1 million over fiscal year 2015's federal grant revenues. Expenditures were \$722.9 million, a decrease of \$49.8 million over 2015. The Federal Revenue Fund's total fund balance at the end of fiscal year 2016 (\$453.3 million) was a increase of \$17.1 million as compared to the total fund balance at the end of fiscal year 2015.

The fiscal year 2016 ending total fund balance for the Global Commitment Fund was \$105.9 million. Expenditures of \$1,520.8 million exceeded revenues and net transfers in of \$1,512.5 million by \$8.3 million. The primary changes were an increase in federal grants of \$41.2 million and an increase in human services expenses of \$82.4 million. See Note I, Section E for more information regarding these funds.

Proprietary Funds

The State's *enterprise funds* provide the same type of information presented in the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund's total net position balance increased from \$221.9 million at June 30, 2015 to \$302.4 million at June 30, 2016, an increase of \$80.5 million in one year. Expenditures from the fund for unemployment benefits decreased by \$7.8 million over 2015.

The State's *internal service funds'* total net position at June 30, 2016 was \$13 million, an \$16.4 million improvement from June 30, 2015. This improvement is primarily due to an improvement in net position of \$10.7 million in the medical insurance fund due to a rate increase in FY 2016, as well as an increase in the highway garage fund \$1.7 million due to a reduction in cost of supplies and parts. It should be remembered that the internal service funds' activity has been combined with the governmental funds' activity in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds

The State's fiduciary funds account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside State government. The Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Funds' net position decreased by 1.31% to \$3.92 billion at June 30, 2016. For more information regarding the State's retirement and other postemployment benefit plans, see Note IV. G. 4. to the financial statements. The Unclaimed Property Fund's total assets balance at June 30, 2016 is \$12.5 million, and total liabilities balance is \$8.2 million, including the escheat property claims liability estimated at \$8.1 million, resulting in ending net position of \$4.3 million. The Investment Trust Fund's was closed in fiscal year 2016. Net position of all fiduciary funds are reported as held in trust for particular purposes.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The State ended fiscal year 2016 with General Fund revenues of \$1.412 billion, expenditures of \$1.094 billion, and net transfers to other funds of \$323.4 million (non-GAAP budgetary basis). This was a \$31.6 million increase in revenues over the previous year. The fiscal year 2016 General Fund consensus revenue forecast initially approved by the Emergency Board in July, 2015 was subsequently revised downward by the Emergency Board at their January 2016 meeting. Compared to target, the revenues were 1.46 percent below the July, 2015 revenue forecast of \$1,433 million, and 1.13 percent below the January, 2015 revised revenue forecast of \$1,429 million. Personal income tax receipts were \$13.8 million below target, corporate income tax receipts were \$12.8 million above target, and meals and rooms tax receipts were \$1.4 million below target. Inheritance and estate taxes were \$8 million below target due to an unusually large estate tax filing in FY2015. The General Fund results allowed for a fully funded General Fund Budget Stabilization Reserve of \$71.3 million, representing the statutory maximum of 5 percent of the prior year appropriations level.

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The State investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016 was \$2.785 billion, a total increase of 9.3 percent (Table 4). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress. Infrastructure assets are items that are normally immovable and of value only to the State, such as roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items.

The fiscal year 2015 governmental activities capital assets has been restated to include the capital assets of the Vermont Telecommunications Authority (a non-major discrete component unit in fiscal year 2015) which ceased operations effective July 1, 2015, and the assets and liabilities transferred to the State.

Many component unit, municipal and non-profit organizations' capital construction projects and acquisitions are financed by the State, but the assets are actually owned by these other entities. Therefore, these capital assets are recorded on the financial statements of those entities and not on the books of the State. But the general obligation bonds issued by the State to finance these capital assets are reported as a liability of the State's governmental activities. At June 30, 2016, the State had \$210.4 million of general obligation bonds outstanding related to capital assets of these other entities. Additional information on the State's capital assets can be found in Note IV. E. of the notes to the financial statements.

TABLE 4
Capital Assets at Fiscal Year End
(Net of depreciation, amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Land, Land Use Rights, and Land Improvements.....	\$ 146,361	\$ 129,341	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146,361	\$ 129,341
Construction in Progress.....	576,571	645,125	283	1,595	576,854	646,720
Works of Art.....	136	136	-	-	136	136
Buildings and Improvements.....	432,273	284,234	2	3	432,275	284,237
Machinery and Equipment.....	277,061	211,150	574	568	277,635	211,718
Infrastructure.....	1,351,261	1,274,679	-	-	1,351,261	1,274,679
Totals, as restated.....	<u>\$ 2,783,662</u>	<u>\$ 2,544,665</u>	<u>\$ 859</u>	<u>\$ 2,166</u>	<u>\$ 2,784,521</u>	<u>\$ 2,546,831</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Debt Administration

Bonded Indebtedness

The State has no constitutional or other limit on its power to issue obligations or to incur debt besides borrowing only for public purposes. In 1990, the General Assembly created the Capital Debt Affordability Advisory Committee and made it responsible for overseeing the long-term capital planning for the State. Annually, the General Assembly passes appropriations for capital purposes and authorizes the State Treasurer to issue general obligation bonds to provide the financing for all or a portion of the appropriations. Bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the State, including the State's power to levy additional taxes to ensure repayment of the debt.

During fiscal year 2016, the State of Vermont's outstanding general and special obligation bond debt increased by approximately \$40.3 million. This increase can be accounted for by the issuance of \$115.6 million of general obligation bonds offset by the redemption of \$48.5 million in general obligation bonds, \$1.5 million in special obligation bonds, and defeasance of \$25.3 million in general obligation bonds. Additional information on the State's bonded debt is contained in Note IV. G. 1. of the notes to the financial statements.

The State's general obligation bond ratings are as follows: Aaa by Moody's Investor Service (since February 2007), AA+ by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (since September 2000), and AAA by Fitch Ratings (since April 2010).

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Vermont near-term economic outlook includes a Vermont economy, along with the US economy, continuing to make forward progress toward a more "normal" state of affairs for output, jobs, and income growth. The consensus revenue forecast in July 2016 reflected a small increase in General Fund revenue expectations for fiscal year 2017 versus the January 2016 consensus revenue forecast. However, the July 2016 consensus revenue forecast for the General Fund was an estimated \$21.0 million below the estimated revenues that were expected by the measures changes enacted by the 2016 Vermont General Assembly.

Adjusting for the additional revenues from the fee and other changes enacted by the 2016 Vermont General Assembly, the July 2016 consensus revenue forecast for all funds represented a downgrade in revenue expectations of 1.4 percent in fiscal year 2017 relative to fiscal expectations as of the close of the 2016 session of the Vermont General Assembly in May of 2016. For the General Fund, the July 2016 consensus forecast for fiscal year 2017 after adjustment for fee and other changes represented a 1.4 percent downgrade. For the

Transportation and Education Funds for fiscal year 2017, the July 2016 consensus forecast was downgraded by 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively. Year-over-year revenue growth for fiscal year 2017 is forecasted to be 4.8 percent in the General Fund, and 4.9 percent in the Transportation Fund.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the State of Vermont's finances for all of Vermont's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors. This financial report seeks to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

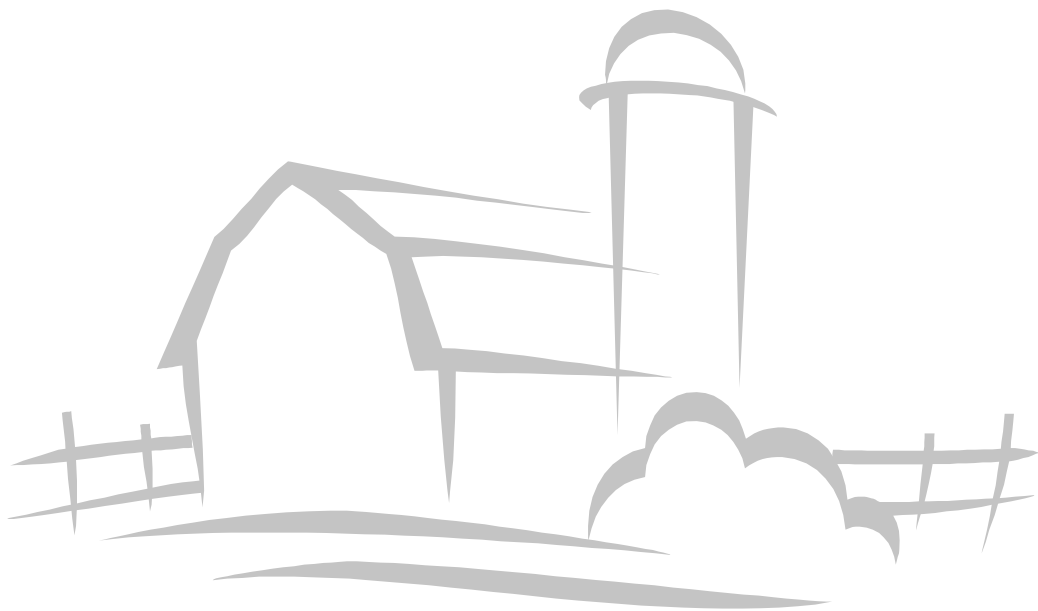
State of Vermont
Department of Finance and Management
109 State Street, 5th Floor
Pavilion Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05609-0401

The State's component units issue their own separately issued financial statements. Their statements may be obtained by directly contacting them at the addresses found in Note I to the State's financial statements.

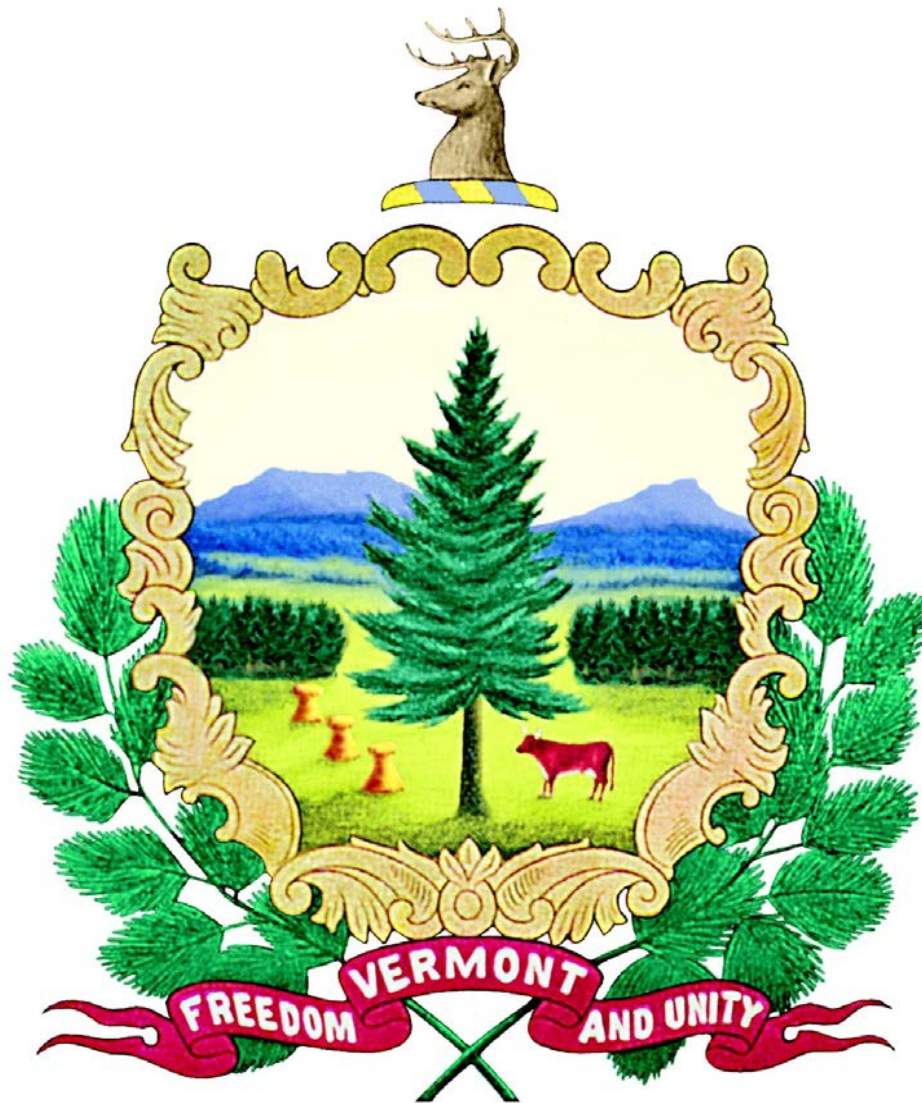


BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Vermont



***GOVERNMENT-WIDE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2016

	Primary Government			Discretely Presented
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	Component
	Activities	Activities		Units
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 642,636,004	\$ 283,206,128	\$ 925,842,132	\$ 174,836,397
Taxes receivable, net.....	123,112,527	39,686,888	162,799,415	-
Loans and notes receivable, net.....	20,316,411	589,916	20,906,327	249,717,093
Federal grants receivable.....	235,271,864	518,970	235,790,834	12,180,572
Other receivables, net.....	74,049,006	6,527,385	80,576,391	72,728,270
Investments.....	40,129,013	-	40,129,013	196,106,714
Inventories.....	2,384,316	8,123,760	10,508,076	2,951,648
Internal balances.....	3,707,640	(3,707,640)	-	-
Receivable from component units.....	7,579,328	-	7,579,328	-
Other current assets.....	5,927,149	18,383	5,945,532	14,303,717
Total current assets.....	1,155,113,258	334,963,790	1,490,077,048	722,824,411
Noncurrent Assets				
Cash and equivalents.....	-	407,836	407,836	163,068,298
Taxes receivable.....	130,521,529	-	130,521,529	-
Other receivables.....	41,550,654	7,931	41,558,585	-
Loans and notes receivable.....	267,933,526	617,609	268,551,135	1,983,550,400
Investments.....	-	1,220,842	1,220,842	793,639,603
Other noncurrent assets.....	-	-	-	25,460,300
Capital assets				
Land.....	146,360,735	-	146,360,735	44,483,150
Construction in progress.....	576,570,552	282,506	576,853,058	81,230,083
Works of art.....	136,003	-	136,003	-
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure.....	2,360,918,189	-	2,360,918,189	38,412,108
Property, plant and equipment.....	1,125,448,772	2,343,134	1,127,791,906	1,295,140,024
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(1,425,772,570)	(1,766,596)	(1,427,539,166)	(676,992,264)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation.....	2,783,661,681	859,044	2,784,520,725	782,273,101
Total noncurrent assets.....	3,223,667,390	3,113,262	3,226,780,652	3,747,991,702
Total assets.....	4,378,780,648	338,077,052	4,716,857,700	4,470,816,113
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Loss on refunding of bonds payable.....	9,848,778	-	9,848,778	27,013,877
Pension related outflows.....	461,914,468	1,848,511	463,762,979	3,674,581
Interest rate swap.....	-	-	-	18,338,264
Total deferred outflow of resources.....	471,763,246	1,848,511	473,611,757	49,026,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

	Primary Government			Discretely Presented Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities.....	334,544,256	8,781,351	343,325,607	94,319,033
Income tax refunds payable.....	81,681,410	-	81,681,410	-
Payable to primary government.....	-	-	-	7,579,328
Intergovernmental payable - due to federal government...	28,919,149	-	28,919,149	-
Accrued interest payable.....	9,983,318	-	9,983,318	6,292,861
Current portion of long-term liabilities.....	115,324,273	6,174,364	121,498,637	270,397,207
Unearned revenue.....	772,516	10,099,075	10,871,591	71,804,946
Total current liabilities.....	571,224,922	25,054,790	596,279,712	450,393,375
Long-term Liabilities				
Lottery prize awards payable.....	-	834,481	834,481	-
Bonds, notes and leases payable.....	648,730,339	-	648,730,339	2,569,513,952
Compensated absences.....	4,046,563	27,965	4,074,528	-
Claims and judgments.....	33,942,421	-	33,942,421	-
Net pension liabilities.....	1,717,898,492	4,545,559	1,722,444,051	9,108,532
Net other postemployment benefits obligation.....	794,399,394	-	794,399,394	261,955,052
Other long-term liabilities.....	14,672,797	-	14,672,797	47,432,217
Total long-term liabilities.....	3,213,690,006	5,408,005	3,219,098,011	2,888,009,753
Total liabilities.....	3,784,914,928	30,462,795	3,815,377,723	3,338,403,128
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Gain on refunding of bonds payable.....	-	-	-	34,896,000
Service concession arrangement.....	-	-	-	9,012,000
Pension related inflows.....	135,884,783	730,212	136,614,995	1,747,443
Total deferred inflow of resources.....	135,884,783	730,212	136,614,995	45,655,443
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets.....	2,428,106,664	859,044	2,428,965,708	165,954,969
Restricted for				
Unemployment compensation.....	-	302,400,402	302,400,402	-
Funds held in permanent investments				
Expendable.....	310,737	-	310,737	-
Nonexpendable.....	7,416,453	-	7,416,453	-
General government.....	1,627,734	-	1,627,734	12,432,470
Protection to persons and property.....	14,867,221	-	14,867,221	-
Human services.....	182,577,703	-	182,577,703	-
Labor.....	4,602,349	-	4,602,349	-
General education.....	2,713,741	-	2,713,741	516,267,584
Natural resources.....	365,309,551	-	365,309,551	-
Commerce and community development.....	4,222,231	-	4,222,231	321,523,703
Transportation.....	405,505	-	405,505	-
Capital projects.....	52,182,856	-	52,182,856	-
Debt service.....	3,209,802	-	3,209,802	-
Unrestricted (deficit).....	(2,137,808,364)	5,473,110	(2,132,335,254)	119,605,538
Total net position.....	\$ 929,744,183	\$ 308,732,556	\$ 1,238,476,739	\$ 1,135,784,264

**STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

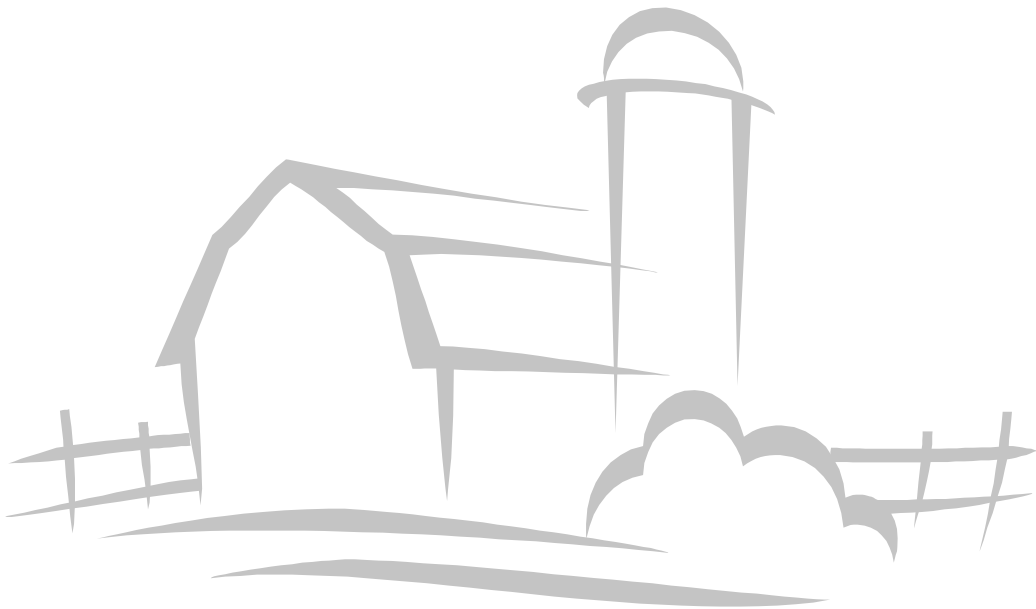
	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS				
Primary Government				
Governmental activities				
General government.....	\$ 86,493,352	\$ 34,407,420	\$ 1,496,834	\$ -
Protection to persons and property.....	340,173,481	168,908,084	51,105,149	-
Human services.....	2,411,444,690	27,871,223	1,493,556,306	-
Labor.....	30,561,804	22,475,518	21,208,732	-
General education.....	1,941,059,889	2,318,149	126,931,278	-
Natural resources.....	109,593,121	37,792,451	31,525,351	14,061,835
Commerce and community development....	53,533,071	2,749,872	23,548,051	-
Transportation.....	430,221,180	119,229,933	111,276,405	169,664,011
Interest on long-term debt.....	18,388,825	-	1,155,256	-
Total governmental activities.....	5,421,469,413	415,752,650	1,861,803,362	183,725,846
Business-type activities				
Vermont Lottery Commission.....	97,688,479	124,263,888	-	-
Liquor Control.....	59,527,431	60,731,804	-	-
Unemployment Compensation.....	69,416,998	143,598,772	1,070,729	-
Other	7,447,015	8,669,670	-	-
Total business-type activities.....	234,079,923	337,264,134	1,070,729	-
Total primary government.....	\$ 5,655,549,336	\$ 753,016,784	\$ 1,862,874,091	\$ 183,725,846
Component Units				
Vermont Student Assistance Corporation.....	\$ 78,835,000	\$ 49,297,000	\$ 32,615,000	\$ -
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.....	680,844,000	415,663,000	244,621,000	1,580,000
Vermont State Colleges.....	191,998,826	119,452,606	60,092,468	3,244,124
Vermont Housing Finance Agency.....	22,136,000	987,000	-	-
Other.....	72,784,569	47,889,724	15,072,061	5,579,586
Total component units.....	\$ 1,046,598,395	\$ 633,289,330	\$ 352,400,529	\$ 10,403,710

General Revenues	
Taxes	
Personal and corporate income.....	
Sales and use.....	
Meals and rooms.....	
Purchase and use.....	
Motor fuel.....	
Statewide education.....	
Other taxes.....	
Total taxes.....	
Investment earnings.....	
Tobacco litigation settlement.....	
Additions to non-expendable endowments.....	
Miscellaneous.....	
Transfers.....	
Total general revenues and transfers.....	
Changes in net position.....	
Net Position - Beginning, as restated.....	
Net Position - Ending.....	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Discretely
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Presented Component Units
\$ (50,589,098)	\$ -	\$ (50,589,098)	\$ -
(120,160,248)	-	(120,160,248)	-
(890,017,161)	-	(890,017,161)	-
13,122,446	-	13,122,446	-
(1,811,810,462)	-	(1,811,810,462)	-
(26,213,484)	-	(26,213,484)	-
(27,235,148)	-	(27,235,148)	-
(30,050,831)	-	(30,050,831)	-
(17,233,569)	-	(17,233,569)	-
(2,960,187,555)	-	(2,960,187,555)	-
-	26,575,409	26,575,409	-
-	1,204,373	1,204,373	-
-	75,252,503	75,252,503	-
-	1,222,655	1,222,655	-
-	104,254,940	104,254,940	-
(2,960,187,555)	104,254,940	(2,855,932,615)	-
-	-	-	3,077,000
-	-	-	(18,980,000)
-	-	-	(9,209,628)
-	-	-	(21,149,000)
-	-	-	(4,243,198)
-	-	-	(50,504,826)
871,211,701	-	871,211,701	-
370,373,899	-	370,373,899	-
158,298,075	-	158,298,075	-
100,166,120	-	100,166,120	-
38,161,111	-	38,161,111	-
1,050,701,693	-	1,050,701,693	-
482,200,655	-	482,200,655	9,554,840
3,071,113,254	-	3,071,113,254	9,554,840
990,005	5,282,134	6,272,139	32,429,410
34,992,819	-	34,992,819	-
-	-	-	462,918
951,189	8,029	959,218	12,024,712
28,509,593	(28,509,593)	-	-
3,136,556,860	(23,219,430)	3,113,337,430	54,471,880
176,369,305	81,035,510	257,404,815	3,967,054
753,374,878	227,697,046	981,071,924	1,131,817,210
\$ 929,744,183	\$ 308,732,556	\$ 1,238,476,739	\$ 1,135,784,264

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Vermont



***GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

**STATE OF VERMONT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2016**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Transportation Fund</u>	<u>Education Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 15,732,254	\$ 7,210,638	\$ 82,691,681	\$ 145,660,713
Investments.....	-	-	-	3,607,859
Receivables				
Taxes receivable, net.....	222,948,073	9,035,249	16,763,061	4,808,863
Accrued interest receivable.....	149,787	27,534	-	1,285
Notes and loans receivable.....	20,647,692	323,736	-	5,032,229
Other receivables, net.....	8,214,388	8,512,125	-	30,157,915
Intergovernmental receivables - federal government, net.....	-	46,851,106	-	-
Due from other funds.....	709,058	148,902	9	4,411,092
Due from component units.....	2,896,306	-	-	933,104
Interfund receivable.....	88,193,661	-	-	-
Advances to other funds.....	300,275	-	-	-
Advances to component units.....	5,500,000	-	-	17,145
Total assets.....	\$ 365,291,494	\$ 72,109,290	\$ 99,454,751	\$ 194,630,205
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 21,413,320	\$ 36,154,780	\$ 13,086,627	\$ 17,862,171
Accrued liabilities.....	14,873,508	7,343,781	184,905	7,180,607
Retainage payable.....	679,628	59,944	-	592,669
Due to other funds.....	33,392,445	2,679,571	23,328	42,467,078
Due to component units.....	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental payable - federal government.....	-	-	-	-
Tax refunds payable.....	24,313,435	-	78,270	16,215
Unearned revenue.....	-	166,987	-	126,893
Total liabilities.....	94,672,336	46,405,063	13,373,130	68,245,633
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue.....	131,327,052	6,732,457	4,401,858	16,779,175
Total deferred inflow of resources.....	131,327,052	6,732,457	4,401,858	16,779,175
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable				
Advances.....	5,800,275	-	-	-
Long-term receivables.....	108,760,185	-	-	-
Permanent Fund principal.....	-	-	-	-
Restricted.....	-	405,505	-	10,983,904
Committed.....	-	18,566,265	81,679,763	92,882,955
Assigned.....	5,863,318	-	-	5,738,538
Unassigned.....	18,868,328	-	-	-
Total fund balances.....	139,292,106	18,971,770	81,679,763	109,605,397
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances.....	\$ 365,291,494	\$ 72,109,290	\$ 99,454,751	\$ 194,630,205

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

<u>Federal Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Global Commitment Fund</u>	<u>Non-major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ 171,836,631	\$ 87,041,405	\$ 73,533,543	\$ -	\$ 583,706,865
-	-	36,521,154	-	40,129,013
-	-	78,810	-	253,634,056
5,472	-	-	-	184,078
261,395,073	-	-	-	287,398,730
2,208,218	34,406,835	109,482	-	83,608,963
101,203,978	87,140,151	76,629	-	235,271,864
819,076	60,244,030	21,434	(64,876,659)	1,476,942
-	-	-	-	3,829,410
-	-	-	-	88,193,661
-	-	-	-	300,275
-	-	-	-	5,517,145
<u>\$ 537,468,448</u>	<u>\$ 268,832,421</u>	<u>\$ 110,341,052</u>	<u>\$ (64,876,659)</u>	<u>\$ 1,583,251,002</u>
\$ 41,919,567	\$ 140,524,107	\$ 5,907,279	\$ -	\$ 276,867,851
8,408,432	5,098,302	848,067	-	43,937,602
866,131	413,023	2,890,104	-	5,501,499
6,449,244	414,378	1,793,693	(64,876,659)	22,343,078
-	-	1,767,227	-	1,767,227
25,973,314	2,945,835	-	-	28,919,149
-	-	-	-	24,407,920
85,785	-	-	-	379,665
<u>83,702,473</u>	<u>149,395,645</u>	<u>13,206,370</u>	<u>(64,876,659)</u>	<u>404,123,991</u>
<u>489,236</u>	<u>13,569,926</u>	<u>7,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,306,783</u>
<u>489,236</u>	<u>13,569,926</u>	<u>7,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,306,783</u>
-	-	-	-	5,800,275
-	-	-	-	108,760,185
-	-	7,416,453	-	7,416,453
453,276,739	105,866,850	55,703,395	-	626,236,393
-	-	34,007,755	-	227,136,738
-	-	-	-	11,601,856
-	-	-	-	18,868,328
<u>453,276,739</u>	<u>105,866,850</u>	<u>97,127,603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,005,820,228</u>
<u>\$ 537,468,448</u>	<u>\$ 268,832,421</u>	<u>\$ 110,341,052</u>	<u>\$ (64,876,659)</u>	<u>\$ 1,583,251,002</u>

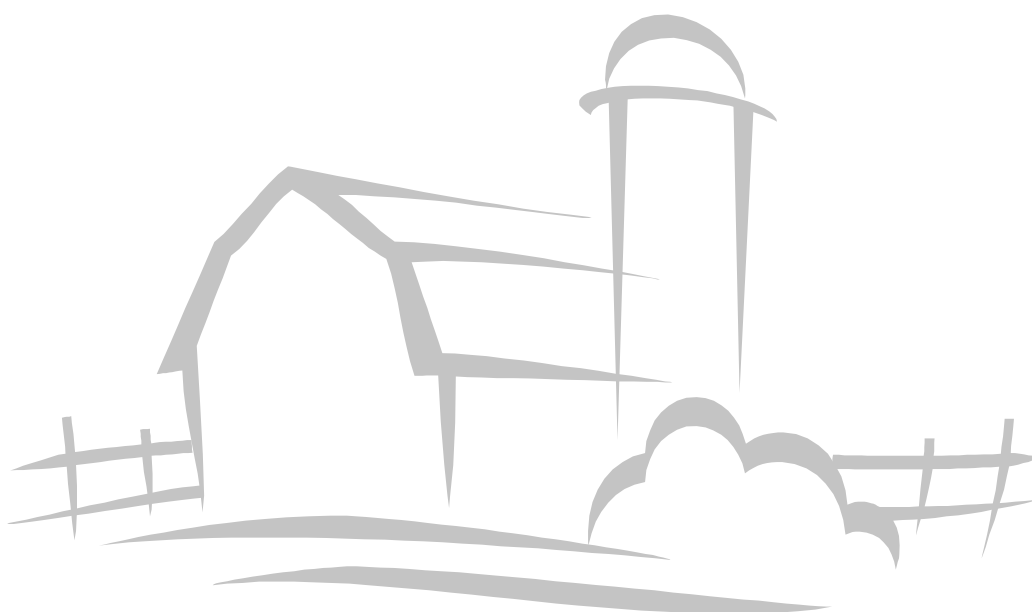
**STATE OF VERMONT
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2016**

Total fund balances from previous page.....	\$ 1,005,820,228
Capital assets used in governmental activities (net of internal service funds' capital assets) are not considered financial resources for fund perspective reporting and, therefore, are not reported in the funds ⁽¹⁾	2,727,871,948
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications, to certain funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.....	13,041,542
Amounts presented in the statement of net position relating to, but not in fund balances due to a different basis of accounting ⁽¹⁾	507,670,310
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not considered financial liabilities for fund perspective reporting, and therefore are not reported in the funds ⁽¹⁾	<u>(3,324,659,845)</u>
Net position of governmental activities.....	<u>\$ 929,744,183</u>

⁽¹⁾ Additional information on these amounts can be found in Note II. A.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Vermont

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Transportation Fund</u>	<u>Education Fund</u>	<u>Special Fund</u>
REVENUES				
Taxes				
Personal income tax.....	\$ 744,836,629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,924,313
Corporate income tax.....	119,616,012	-	-	2,132,022
Sales and use tax.....	239,754,930	-	129,085,843	562,907
Meals and rooms tax.....	154,530,189	-	-	1,059,499
Motor fuels tax.....	-	35,779,984	-	1,482,291
Purchase and use tax.....	-	66,776,925	33,389,195	-
Statewide education tax.....	-	-	1,050,701,693	-
Other taxes.....	132,874,724	61,362,598	1,108,018	286,433,386
Earnings of departments				
Fees.....	22,988,091	21,091,291	-	63,395,402
Rents and leases.....	-	1,970,348	-	3,318,486
Sales of services.....	2,831,177	64,046	-	9,726,637
Federal grants.....	-	280,940,416	-	-
Fines, forfeits and penalties.....	4,873,102	5,052,605	-	8,352,011
Investment income.....	553,429	74,790	168,801	436,849
Licenses				
Business.....	1,069,750	612,658	-	20,198,566
Non-business.....	68,998	87,674,446	-	2,767,103
Special assessments.....	-	-	-	81,788,538
Other revenues.....	6,391,189	2,311,881	-	92,520,962
Total revenues.....	1,430,388,220	563,711,988	1,214,453,550	578,098,972
EXPENDITURES				
General government.....	77,099,307	4,166,941	9,857,845	19,938,234
Protection to persons and property.....	133,480,662	22,734,494	-	125,583,264
Human services.....	367,375,164	-	3,651,725	63,298,826
Labor.....	3,256,821	-	-	3,652,081
General education.....	181,097,686	-	1,532,404,669	18,743,834
Natural resources.....	26,685,423	-	-	36,027,355
Commerce and community development.....	14,701,469	-	-	9,516,493
Transportation.....	-	538,183,571	-	1,406,443
Capital outlay.....	-	-	-	-
Debt service.....	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures.....	803,696,532	565,085,006	1,545,914,239	278,166,530
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	626,691,688	(1,373,018)	(331,460,689)	299,932,442
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from the sale of bonds.....	-	-	-	-
Premium on sale of bonds.....	2,727,443	-	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of refunding bonds.....	25,564,735	-	-	155,265
Payment to bond escrow agent.....	(28,292,178)	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	40,702,919	151,045	339,382,166	59,165,274
Transfers out.....	(661,142,144)	(7,009,790)	-	(333,185,639)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	(620,439,225)	(6,858,745)	339,382,166	(273,865,100)
Net change in fund balances.....	6,252,463	(8,231,763)	7,921,477	26,067,342
Fund balances, July 1 as restated.....	133,039,643	27,203,533	73,758,286	83,538,055
Fund balances, June 30.....	\$ 139,292,106	\$ 18,971,770	\$ 81,679,763	\$ 109,605,397

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

<u>Federal Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Global Commitment Fund</u>	<u>Non-major Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 748,760,942
-	-	-	-	121,748,034
-	-	-	-	369,403,680
-	-	-	-	155,589,688
-	-	898,836	-	38,161,111
-	-	-	-	100,166,120
-	-	-	-	1,050,701,693
-	-	-	-	481,778,726
-	-	153,748	-	107,628,532
-	-	58,703	-	5,347,537
-	431	1,790	-	12,624,081
771,673,873	960,361,992	8,659,980	-	2,021,636,261
-	-	21,246	-	18,298,964
524,734	-	946,733	-	2,705,336
-	-	1,688	-	21,882,662
-	-	7,524,626	-	98,035,173
-	-	-	-	81,788,538
2,335,320	13,503,657	866,525	-	117,929,534
<u>774,533,927</u>	<u>973,866,080</u>	<u>19,133,875</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,554,186,612</u>
1,181,308	-	-	-	112,243,635
52,130,705	99,396	-	-	334,028,521
475,133,495	1,515,324,154	25,000	-	2,424,808,364
22,649,995	-	-	-	29,558,897
126,534,542	5,335,467	1,520,355	-	1,865,636,553
22,169,914	-	17,611,570	-	102,494,262
23,144,390	-	-	-	47,362,352
-	-	-	-	539,590,014
-	-	85,121,375	-	85,121,375
-	-	73,283,162	-	73,283,162
<u>722,944,349</u>	<u>1,520,759,017</u>	<u>177,561,462</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,614,127,135</u>
<u>51,589,578</u>	<u>(546,892,937)</u>	<u>(158,427,587)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(59,940,523)</u>
-	-	89,860,000	-	89,860,000
-	-	9,398,753	-	12,126,196
-	-	-	-	25,720,000
-	-	-	-	(28,292,178)
4,178,058	564,771,792	89,621,182	(1,068,827,343)	29,145,093
<u>(38,673,798)</u>	<u>(26,141,689)</u>	<u>(2,836,787)</u>	<u>1,068,827,343</u>	<u>(162,504)</u>
<u>(34,495,740)</u>	<u>538,630,103</u>	<u>186,043,148</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>128,396,607</u>
17,093,838	(8,262,834)	27,615,561	-	68,456,084
<u>436,182,901</u>	<u>114,129,684</u>	<u>69,512,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>937,364,144</u>
<u>\$ 453,276,739</u>	<u>\$ 105,866,850</u>	<u>\$ 97,127,603</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,005,820,228</u>

**STATE OF VERMONT
RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

Total net change in fund balances from the previous page.....	\$ 68,456,084
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period (net of internal service funds) ⁽¹⁾	238,095,788
Repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position ⁽¹⁾	78,297,178
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to the governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position ⁽¹⁾	(121,925,241)
Receivables in the governmental funds that are not available to provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.....	20,657,793
Estimated personal income tax refunds that are not due and payable are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.....	17,160
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds ⁽¹⁾	(123,478,033)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.....	<u>16,248,576</u>
Total changes in net position of governmental activities as reported on the statement of activities.....	\$ <u>176,369,305</u>

⁽¹⁾ Additional information on these amounts can be found in Note II. B.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



***PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds		
	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	Liquor Control Fund	Vermont Lottery Commission
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 272,942,849	\$ 2,768,110	\$ 4,573,781
Receivables			
Taxes receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles.....	38,969,306	-	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles.....	1,897,561	1,928,408	2,316,858
Loans receivable.....	-	-	-
Accrued interest receivable.....	-	-	-
Due from other funds.....	-	55,144	5,509
Intergovernmental receivables - federal government.....	518,970	-	-
Inventories, at cost.....	-	7,052,433	815,521
Prepaid expenses.....	-	-	-
Total current assets.....	314,328,686	11,804,095	7,711,669
Restricted and Noncurrent Assets			
Cash - subscription reserve fund.....	-	-	-
Investments.....	-	-	1,220,842
Loans receivable.....	-	-	-
Accounts receivable - subscriptions.....	-	-	-
Imprest cash and change fund - advances.....	-	75	300,000
Total restricted assets.....	-	75	1,520,842
Capital Assets			
Land.....	-	-	-
Construction in progress.....	-	282,506	-
Works of art.....	-	-	-
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:			
Machinery, equipment and buildings.....	-	2,084,920	252,405
Less accumulated depreciation.....	-	(1,523,680)	(237,107)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation.....	-	843,746	15,298
Total restricted and capital assets.....	-	843,821	1,536,140
Total assets.....	314,328,686	12,647,916	9,247,809
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Pension related outflows.....	-	1,203,941	421,275
Total deferred outflow of resources.....	-	1,203,941	421,275
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable.....	-	4,420,958	793,005
Accrued salaries and benefits.....	-	438,539	149,157
Claims payable.....	1,402,929	-	-
Due to lottery winners.....	-	-	166,438
Due to agents.....	-	355,872	-
Due to other funds.....	72,024	301,750	8,800
Interfund payable.....	-	-	-
Future and unclaimed prizes payable.....	-	-	5,738,190
Unearned revenue.....	9,316,928	-	209,311
Capital leases payable.....	-	-	-
Other current liabilities.....	1,136,403	-	-
Total current liabilities.....	11,928,284	5,517,119	7,064,901
Long-term Liabilities			
Unexpired subscriptions.....	-	-	-
Due to lottery winners.....	-	-	834,481
Claims payable.....	-	-	-
Advances from other funds.....	-	75	300,000
Capital leases payable.....	-	-	-
Net pension liabilities.....	-	2,957,954	1,049,203
Other noncurrent liabilities.....	-	27,577	-
Total long-term liabilities.....	-	2,985,606	2,183,684
Total liabilities.....	11,928,284	8,502,725	9,248,585
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Pension related inflows.....	-	468,328	191,321
Total deferred inflow of resources.....	-	468,328	191,321
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets.....	-	843,746	15,298
Restricted for unemployment compensation benefits.....	302,400,402	-	-
Unrestricted (deficit).....	-	4,037,058	213,880
Total net position.....	\$ 302,400,402	\$ 4,880,804	\$ 229,178

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Non-major Enterprise Funds	Eliminations	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
\$ 2,621,113	\$ -	\$ 282,905,853	\$ 58,929,139
717,582	-	39,686,888	-
374,273	-	6,517,100	17,298,681
589,916	-	589,916	232,327
10,285	-	10,285	-
83,189	(72,024)	71,818	22,321,717
-	-	518,970	-
255,806	-	8,123,760	2,384,316
18,383	-	18,383	5,927,149
<u>4,670,547</u>	<u>(72,024)</u>	<u>338,442,973</u>	<u>107,093,329</u>
407,836	-	407,836	-
-	-	1,220,842	-
617,609	-	617,609	618,880
7,931	-	7,931	-
200	-	300,275	-
<u>1,033,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,554,493</u>	<u>618,880</u>
-	-	-	26,156
-	-	282,506	3,517,400
-	-	-	8,200
5,809	-	2,343,134	113,175,337
<u>(5,809)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,766,596)</u>	<u>(60,937,360)</u>
-	-	859,044	55,789,733
<u>1,033,576</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,413,537</u>	<u>56,408,613</u>
<u>5,704,123</u>	<u>(72,024)</u>	<u>341,856,510</u>	<u>163,501,942</u>
223,295	-	1,848,511	-
<u>223,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,848,511</u>	<u>-</u>
296,454	-	5,510,417	12,146,535
57,770	-	645,466	4,722,277
-	-	1,402,929	24,581,183
-	-	166,438	-
-	-	355,872	-
2,996	(72,024)	313,546	1,179,226
3,077,091	-	3,077,091	62,050,470
-	-	5,738,190	-
165,000	-	9,691,239	392,851
-	-	-	557,368
-	-	1,136,403	128,055
<u>3,599,311</u>	<u>(72,024)</u>	<u>28,037,591</u>	<u>105,757,965</u>
407,836	-	407,836	-
-	-	834,481	-
-	-	-	33,942,421
200	-	300,275	-
-	-	-	10,357,101
538,402	-	4,545,559	-
388	-	27,965	491,459
<u>946,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,116,116</u>	<u>44,790,981</u>
<u>4,546,137</u>	<u>(72,024)</u>	<u>34,153,707</u>	<u>150,548,946</u>
70,563	-	730,212	-
<u>70,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>730,212</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	859,044	44,875,264
-	-	302,400,402	-
<u>1,310,718</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,561,656</u>	<u>(31,922,268)</u>
<u>\$ 1,310,718</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 308,821,102</u>	<u>\$ 12,952,996</u>

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service activities related to enterprise funds..... (88,546)

Net Position - Business-type Activities..... \$ 308,732,556

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds		
	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	Liquor Control Fund	Vermont Lottery Commission
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for sales and services.....	\$ 143,598,772	\$ 55,208,649	\$ -
Ticket sales.....	-	-	124,261,840
Rental income.....	-	-	-
License fees.....	-	1,744,040	-
Federal donated properties.....	-	-	-
Advertising revenues.....	-	-	-
Other operating revenues.....	-	3,779,115	2,048
Total operating revenues.....	143,598,772	60,731,804	124,263,888
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Cost of sales and services.....	-	45,209,618	94,843,670
Claims expenses.....	69,416,998	-	-
Salaries and benefits.....	-	4,251,881	1,567,170
Insurance premium expenses.....	-	33,385	4,345
Contractual services.....	-	1,109,289	136,319
Repairs and maintenance.....	-	90,801	5,123
Depreciation.....	-	204,409	1,604
Rental expenses.....	-	68,724	200,010
Utilities and property management.....	-	349,335	104,232
Non-capital equipment purchased.....	-	1,428,897	9,876
Promotions and advertising.....	-	61,011	549,199
Administration expenses.....	-	90,319	33,192
Supplies and parts.....	-	154,958	27,456
Distribution and postage.....	-	34,775	17,023
Travel.....	-	35,133	15,607
Other operating expenses.....	-	6,539,391	184,441
Total operating expenses.....	69,416,998	59,661,926	97,699,267
Operating income (loss).....	74,181,774	1,069,878	26,564,621
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Federal grants.....	1,070,729	-	-
Gain on disposal of capital assets.....	-	8,029	-
Investment income.....	5,202,171	-	52,090
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	6,272,900	8,029	52,090
Income (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gains, losses, and transfers.....	80,454,674	1,077,907	26,616,711
OTHER REVENUES, EXPENSES, GAINS, LOSSES, AND TRANSFERS			
Insurance recoveries.....	-	-	-
Capital contributions.....	-	-	-
Transfers in.....	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	(1,208,417)	(26,415,176)
Total other revenues, expenses, gains, losses, and transfers.....	-	(1,208,417)	(26,415,176)
Changes in net position.....	80,454,674	(130,510)	201,535
Total net position, July 1.....	221,945,728	5,011,314	27,643
Total net position June 30.....	\$ 302,400,402	\$ 4,880,804	\$ 229,178

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Non-major Enterprise Funds	Eliminations	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
\$ 5,331,262	\$ -	\$ 204,138,683	\$ 329,501,733
-	-	124,261,840	-
-	-	-	21,686,005
-	-	1,744,040	-
2,947,443	-	2,947,443	-
329,584	-	329,584	-
61,381	-	3,842,544	2,297,985
8,669,670	-	337,264,134	353,485,723
6,159,786	-	146,213,074	41,954,041
-	-	69,416,998	170,530,882
685,175	-	6,504,226	45,122,875
5,999	-	43,729	5,468,088
203,765	-	1,449,373	18,792,396
1,362	-	97,286	5,439,961
-	-	206,013	10,505,264
1,969	-	270,703	2,888,332
25,846	-	479,413	9,450,847
6,065	-	1,444,838	8,061,545
40,252	-	650,462	81,539
12,846	-	136,357	10,960,696
3,221	-	185,635	4,906,107
291,348	-	343,146	87,651
3,905	-	54,645	92,808
17,505	-	6,741,337	4,085,132
7,459,044	-	234,237,235	338,428,164
1,210,626	-	103,026,899	15,057,559
-	-	1,070,729	-
-	-	8,029	880,248
27,873	-	5,282,134	135,157
27,873	-	6,360,892	1,015,405
1,238,499	-	109,387,791	16,072,964
-	-	-	70,941
-	-	-	734,979
-	-	-	162,504
(886,000)	-	(28,509,593)	(635,500)
(886,000)	-	(28,509,593)	332,924
352,499	-	80,878,198	16,405,888
958,219	-	227,942,904	(3,452,892)
\$ 1,310,718	\$ -	\$ 308,821,102	\$ 12,952,996
Total change in net position reported above.....		\$ 80,878,198	
Consolidation adjustment of internal service activities related to enterprise funds.....		157,312	
Change in net position - business type activities..		\$ 81,035,510	

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

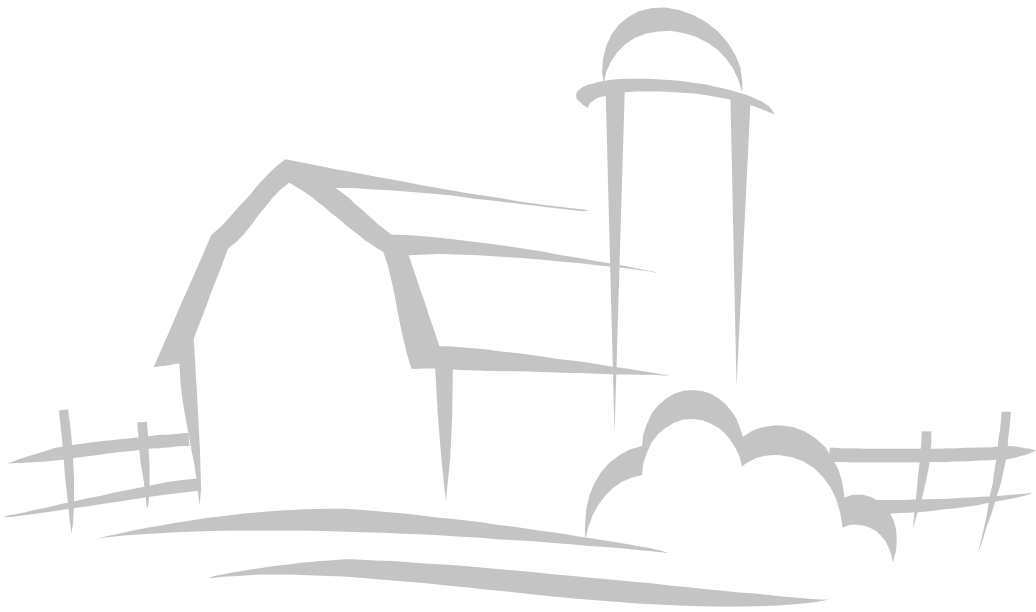
	Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds		
	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund	Liquor Control Fund	Vermont Lottery Commission
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers.....	\$ 143,239,066	\$ 54,405,439	\$ 123,958,005
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services.....	-	(47,557,274)	(7,982,842)
Cash paid to employees for services.....	-	(4,192,332)	(1,575,249)
Cash paid for prizes and commissions.....	-	-	(87,619,639)
Cash paid to claimants.....	(69,875,744)	-	-
Cash paid for fees, operations and other.....	-	-	(184,441)
Other operating revenues.....	-	5,523,155	2,048
Other operating expenses.....	-	(6,539,391)	-
Total cash provided (used) by operating activities.....	73,363,322	1,639,597	26,597,882
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers in.....	-	-	-
Transfers out.....	-	(1,208,417)	(26,403,589)
Interfund loans and advances.....	-	-	-
Federal grants.....	1,103,878	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities.....	1,103,878	(1,208,417)	(26,403,589)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	-	(216,154)	(13,769)
Payment of capital leases.....	-	-	-
Insurance recoveries.....	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets.....	-	25,859	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities.....	-	(190,295)	(13,769)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and dividends on investments.....	5,202,171	-	52,090
Proceeds from sales/maturities of investments.....	-	-	91,346
Proceeds from loan repayments.....	-	-	-
Lending payments.....	-	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities.....	5,202,171	-	143,436
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	79,669,371	240,885	323,960
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1.....	193,273,478	2,527,300	4,549,821
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30.....	\$ 272,942,849	\$ 2,768,185	\$ 4,873,781
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash			
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 74,181,774	\$ 1,069,878	\$ 26,564,621
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization.....	-	204,409	1,604
Impairment loss.....	-	1,312,659	-
(Increase) decrease in accounts/taxes receivable.....	(344,888)	(826,277)	(332,892)
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable.....	-	13,738	-
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds.....	-	1,544	-
(Increase) decrease in inventory.....	-	(493,606)	(99,548)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses.....	-	-	-
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows.....	-	(900,675)	(313,705)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable.....	-	300,935	175,384
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and benefits.....	-	56,905	(1,975)
Increase (decrease) in claims payable.....	(471,246)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in due to lottery winners.....	-	-	(113,106)
Increase (decrease) in due to agents.....	-	59,493	-
Increase (decrease) in future and unclaimed prizes payable.....	-	-	380,244
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds.....	(14,818)	7,785	597
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenues.....	-	-	29,057
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities.....	12,500	(70,510)	(6,472)
Increase (decrease) in subscription reserves.....	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liabilities.....	-	999,826	356,217
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows.....	-	(96,507)	(42,144)
Total adjustments.....	(818,452)	569,719	33,261
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities.....	\$ 73,363,322	\$ 1,639,597	\$ 26,597,882
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:			
Contributions of capital assets to/from other funds.....	-	-	-
Retirement of assets not fully depreciated.....	-	(17,828)	-
Fair market value of donated inventory sold.....	-	-	-
Donation of capital assets.....	-	-	-

NOTE: Total cash and cash equivalents at June 30 on the cash flow statement is equal to cash/cash equivalents, cash subscription reserve fund, and imprest cash on the Statement of Net Position.

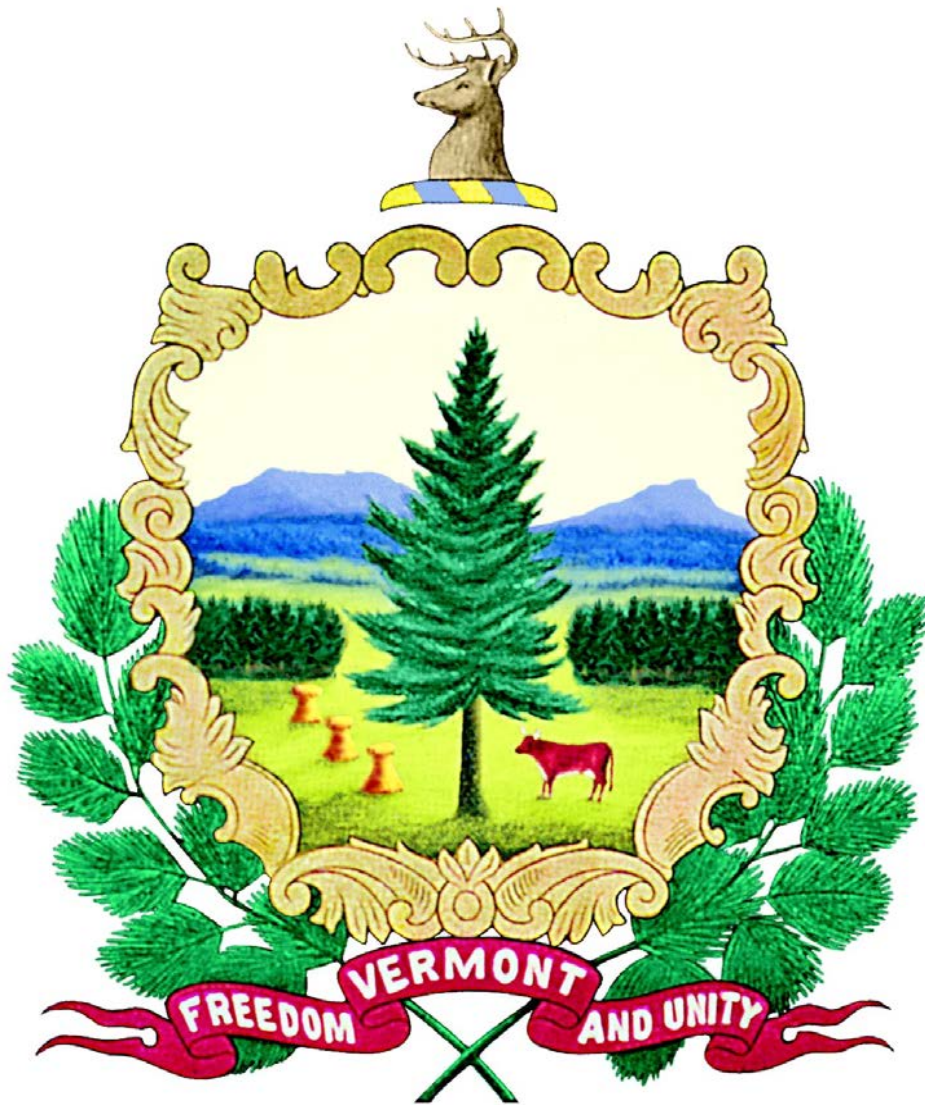
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Business-type Activities-Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Non-major Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Total Internal Service Funds
\$ 4,910,745	\$ 326,513,255	\$ 352,848,548
(3,776,541)	(59,316,657)	(102,098,689)
(680,275)	(6,447,856)	(44,974,354)
-	(87,619,639)	-
-	(69,875,744)	(168,836,426)
-	(184,441)	-
4,627	5,529,830	2,082,211
(9,904)	(6,549,295)	(1,979,226)
<u>448,652</u>	<u>102,049,453</u>	<u>37,052,064</u>
-	-	162,504
(886,000)	(28,498,006)	(635,500)
376,268	376,268	(6,953,611)
<u>-</u>	<u>1,103,878</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(509,732)</u>	<u>(27,017,860)</u>	<u>(7,426,607)</u>
-	(229,923)	(11,675,074)
-	-	(537,722)
-	-	72,626
<u>-</u>	<u>25,859</u>	<u>1,456,158</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>(204,064)</u>	<u>(10,684,012)</u>
(953)	5,253,308	135,157
-	91,346	-
582,298	582,298	692,179
<u>(228,951)</u>	<u>(228,951)</u>	<u>(100,356)</u>
<u>352,394</u>	<u>5,698,001</u>	<u>726,980</u>
291,314	80,525,530	19,668,425
<u>2,737,835</u>	<u>203,088,434</u>	<u>39,260,714</u>
<u>\$ 3,029,149</u>	<u>\$ 283,613,964</u>	<u>\$ 58,929,139</u>
<u>\$ 1,210,626</u>	<u>\$ 103,026,899</u>	<u>\$ 15,057,559</u>
-	206,013	10,505,264
-	1,312,659	-
(750,212)	(2,254,269)	(3,240,243)
-	13,738	-
7,192	8,736	12,234,474
169,816	(423,338)	(131,172)
30,975	30,975	(2,568,762)
(156,088)	(1,370,468)	-
(19,702)	456,617	853,627
(9,209)	45,721	439,698
-	(471,246)	3,168,500
-	(113,106)	-
-	59,493	-
-	380,244	-
1,736	(4,700)	28,806
(179,824)	(150,767)	177,252
-	(64,482)	527,061
(24,614)	(24,614)	-
187,161	1,543,204	-
<u>(19,205)</u>	<u>(157,856)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(761,974)</u>	<u>(977,446)</u>	<u>21,994,505</u>
<u>\$ 448,652</u>	<u>\$ 102,049,453</u>	<u>\$ 37,052,064</u>
-	-	659,595
-	(17,828)	(587,140)
2,947,443	2,947,443	134,811
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,384</u>

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Vermont



***FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2016

	Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund Unclaimed Property Fund	Agency Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 54,493,195	\$ -	\$ 5,417,627	\$ 7,370,690
Investments				
Fixed income.....	532,925,146	-	-	-
Equities.....	619,005,128	-	1,911,570	-
Mutual and commingled funds.....	2,369,960,914	-	-	-
Real estate and venture capital.....	406,833,355	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Taxes.....	-	-	-	1,339,775
Contributions - current.....	15,743,256	-	-	-
Contributions - non-current.....	6,809,013	-	-	-
Investments sold.....	120,788,798	-	-	-
Interest and dividends.....	389,240	-	-	-
Other.....	3,226,882	-	-	3,073,188
Prepaid expenses.....	171,221	-	-	-
Other assets.....	-	-	5,143,265	-
Capital assets:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment.....	8,356,227	-	5,627	-
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(2,634,911)	-	(4,266)	-
Total capital assets, net of depreciation.....	5,721,316	-	1,361	-
Total assets.....	4,136,067,464	-	12,473,823	11,783,653
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable.....	5,527,557	-	22,849	-
Accrued salaries and benefits.....	-	-	21,933	-
Claims payable.....	-	-	8,136,088	-
Investments purchased.....	185,817,166	-	-	-
Interest payable.....	60,956	-	-	-
Unearned revenue.....	331,548	-	-	-
Due to other funds.....	34,193	-	434	-
Interfund loans payable.....	23,059,216	-	-	6,884
Due to depositories.....	-	-	-	143,802
Intergovernmental payable - other governments.....	-	-	-	7,410,664
Amounts held in custody for others.....	-	-	-	2,545,826
Other liabilities.....	-	-	-	1,676,477
Total liabilities.....	214,830,636	-	8,181,304	\$ 11,783,653
NET POSITION				
Restricted for employees' pension benefits.....	3,908,343,731	-	-	
Restricted for employees' other postemployment benefits.....	12,893,097	-	-	
Held in trust for individuals, organizations and other governments.....	-	-	4,292,519	
Net position held in trust for benefits and other purposes....	\$ 3,921,236,828	\$ -	\$ 4,292,519	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Fund	Private Purpose Trust Fund Unclaimed Property Fund
ADDITIONS			
Contributions			
Employer - pension benefit.....	\$ 71,952,136	\$ -	\$ -
Employer - healthcare benefit.....	32,522,691	-	-
Non-employer - pension benefit.....	73,225,064	-	-
Non-employer - healthcare benefit.....	16,434,423	-	-
Plan member.....	85,929,162	-	-
Transfers from non-state systems.....	103,062	-	-
Other revenues.....	3,722,805	-	-
Total contributions.....	283,889,343	-	-
Investment Income			
Net appreciation/(depreciation) in fair value of investments.....	173,799,601	-	-
Income from pooled investments.....	(159,329,848)	(6,600,493)	-
Dividends.....	29,536,615	-	-
Interest income.....	11,905,170	-	67,103
Other income.....	570,900	-	-
Total investment income.....	56,482,438	(6,600,493)	67,103
Less Investment Expenses			
Investment managers and consultants.....	11,288,954	185,599	-
Total investment expenses.....	11,288,954	185,599	-
Net investment income.....	45,193,484	(6,786,092)	67,103
Escheat property remittances.....	-	-	1,546,886
Total additions.....	329,082,827	(6,786,092)	1,613,989
DEDUCTIONS			
Retirement benefits.....	309,431,285	-	-
Other postemployment benefits.....	59,113,429	-	-
Refunds of contributions.....	6,550,752	-	-
Death claims.....	1,068,808	-	-
Depreciation.....	809,171	-	1,058
Operating expenses.....	4,227,518	30,793	694,951
Pool participant withdrawal.....	-	146,959,769	-
Total deductions.....	381,200,963	146,990,562	696,009
Change in net position			
Restricted for employees' pension benefits.....	(42,253,607)	-	-
Restricted for employees' other postemployment benefits.....	(9,864,529)	-	-
Held in trust for pool participants.....	-	(153,776,654)	-
Held in trust for individuals, organizations and other governments.....	-	-	917,980
Net position, July 1.....	3,973,354,964	153,776,654	3,374,539
Net position, June 30.....	\$ 3,921,236,828	\$ -	\$ 4,292,519

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Vermont



***DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS***

**STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2016**

	Vermont Student Assistance Corporation	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	Vermont State Colleges	Vermont Housing Finance Agency	Non-major Component Units	Total Component Units
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 23,141,000	\$ 117,506,000	\$ 10,550,080	\$ 248,000	\$ 23,391,317	\$ 174,836,397
Investments.....	-	151,455,000	5,326,532	11,231,000	28,094,182	196,106,714
Accounts receivable, net.....	-	36,263,000	11,277,010	-	2,383,076	49,923,086
Accrued interest receivable - loans.....	9,331,000	-	-	3,008,000	2,383,803	14,722,803
Accrued interest receivable - investments.....	22,000	-	-	128,000	-	150,000
Loans and notes receivable - current portion.....	136,443,000	1,328,000	-	31,807,000	80,139,093	249,717,093
Other receivables.....	3,459,000	2,338,000	-	1,139,000	996,381	7,932,381
Due from federal government.....	180,000	7,519,000	-	-	4,481,572	12,180,572
Inventories, at cost.....	-	2,827,000	18,048	-	106,600	2,951,648
Other current assets.....	593,000	9,773,000	3,037,717	-	900,000	14,303,717
Total current assets.....	173,169,000	329,009,000	30,209,387	47,561,000	142,876,024	722,824,411
Restricted and Noncurrent Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	79,764,000	13,883,000	626,272	62,008,000	6,787,026	163,068,298
Investments.....	4,396,000	497,240,000	43,274,853	173,892,000	74,836,750	793,639,603
Loans and notes receivable, net.....	822,453,000	34,125,000	5,529,077	257,992,000	863,451,323	1,983,550,400
Other assets.....	-	405,000	25,901	1,126,000	23,903,399	25,460,300
Total restricted and noncurrent assets.....	906,613,000	545,653,000	49,456,103	495,018,000	968,978,498	2,965,718,601
Capital Assets						
Land.....	3,150,000	31,429,000	9,004,664	50,000	849,486	44,483,150
Construction in progress.....	-	78,905,000	2,161,915	-	163,168	81,230,083
Capital assets, being depreciated						
Buildings and leasehold improvements.....	17,168,000	766,868,000	258,179,119	1,796,000	33,837,962	1,077,849,081
Equipment, furniture and fixtures.....	10,207,000	167,408,000	32,922,589	1,374,000	5,379,354	217,290,943
Infrastructure.....	-	-	38,412,108	-	-	38,412,108
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(15,324,000)	(469,812,000)	(166,851,556)	(2,588,000)	(22,416,708)	(676,992,264)
Total capital assets, net of depreciation...	15,201,000	574,798,000	173,828,839	632,000	17,813,262	782,273,101
Total assets.....	1,094,983,000	1,449,460,000	253,494,329	543,211,000	1,129,667,784	4,470,816,113
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Loss on refunding of bonds payable.....	-	3,524,000	-	-	23,489,877	27,013,877
Interest rate swaps.....	-	-	14,963,264	3,375,000	-	18,338,264
Pension related outflows.....	-	-	-	-	3,674,581	3,674,581
Total deferred outflows of resources.....	-	3,524,000	14,963,264	3,375,000	27,164,458	49,026,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

continued on next page

	Vermont Student Assistance Corporation	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	Vermont State Colleges	Vermont Housing Finance Agency	Non-major Component Units	Total Component Units
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	4,412,000	70,539,000	12,910,396	428,000	3,173,829	91,463,225
Accrued interest payable.....	-	-	-	3,428,000	265,000	3,693,000
Bond interest payable.....	563,000	-	-	-	2,036,861	2,599,861
Unearned revenue.....	6,920,000	58,057,000	6,802,946	-	25,000	71,804,946
Other current liabilities.....	-	-	-	-	132,808	132,808
Current portion of long-term liabilities.....	6,855,000	10,674,000	5,422,083	16,972,000	230,474,124	270,397,207
Due to primary government.....	-	-	-	-	2,062,183	2,062,183
Escrowed cash deposits.....	-	-	-	2,561,000	162,000	2,723,000
Advances from primary government.....	-	-	-	-	5,517,145	5,517,145
Total current liabilities.....	18,750,000	139,270,000	25,135,425	23,389,000	243,848,950	450,393,375
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Bonds, notes and leases payable.....	869,035,000	564,726,000	117,092,914	430,035,000	588,625,038	2,569,513,952
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	-	19,401,000	48,106	-	-	19,449,106
Accrued arbitrage rebate.....	2,457,000	-	-	-	163,405	2,620,405
Net pension liabilities.....	-	-	-	-	9,108,532	9,108,532
Net other postemployment benefits obligation.....	-	202,356,000	59,599,052	-	-	261,955,052
Other liabilities.....	-	-	21,027,186	4,328,000	7,520	25,362,706
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	871,492,000	786,483,000	197,767,258	434,363,000	597,904,495	2,888,009,753
Total liabilities.....	890,242,000	925,753,000	222,902,683	457,752,000	841,753,445	3,338,403,128
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Gain on refunding of bonds payable.....	34,896,000	-	-	-	-	34,896,000
Service concession arrangement.....	-	9,012,000	-	-	-	9,012,000
Pension related inflows.....	-	-	-	-	1,747,443	1,747,443
Total deferred inflows of resources.....	34,896,000	9,012,000	-	-	1,747,443	45,655,443
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets.....	15,201,000	80,234,000	54,415,707	632,000	15,472,262	165,954,969
Restricted						
Endowments - expendable.....	-	299,276,000	9,466,755	-	-	308,742,755
Endowments - nonexpendable.....	4,732,000	111,533,000	17,787,829	-	-	134,052,829
Grants and scholarships.....	687,000	-	-	-	-	687,000
Bond resolution.....	72,785,000	-	-	82,278,000	-	155,063,000
Interest rate subsidies.....	-	-	-	-	38,000	38,000
Investment in limited partnerships.....	-	-	-	-	3,496,000	3,496,000
Collateral for commercial paper program.....	-	-	-	-	20,131,000	20,131,000
Project and program commitments.....	-	-	-	592,000	26,026,258	26,618,258
Loans receivable.....	-	-	-	-	201,394,915	201,394,915
Unrestricted.....	76,440,000	27,176,000	(36,115,381)	5,332,000	46,772,919	119,605,538
Total net position.....	\$ 169,845,000	\$ 518,219,000	\$ 45,554,910	\$ 88,834,000	\$ 313,331,354	\$ 1,135,784,264

**STATE OF VERMONT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

	Vermont Student Assistance Corporation	University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	Vermont State Colleges	Vermont Housing Finance Agency	Non-major Component Units	Total Component Units
Expenses						
Salaries and benefits.....	\$ 20,592,000	\$ 419,798,000	\$ 121,328,667	\$ 3,385,000	\$ 22,533,949	\$ 587,637,616
Other expenses.....	24,554,000	201,459,000	47,691,920	3,241,000	24,985,899	301,931,819
Scholarship, grants and fellowships.....	25,999,000	16,002,000	6,920,136	-	-	48,921,136
Depreciation.....	874,000	26,422,000	10,488,999	80,000	1,563,505	39,428,504
Interest on debt.....	6,816,000	17,163,000	5,569,104	15,430,000	23,701,216	68,679,320
Total expenses.....	78,835,000	680,844,000	191,998,826	22,136,000	72,784,569	1,046,598,395
Program Revenues						
Charges for services.....	49,297,000	415,663,000	119,452,606	987,000	47,889,724	633,289,330
Operating grants and contributions.....	32,615,000	244,621,000	60,092,468	-	15,072,061	352,400,529
Capital grants and contributions.....	-	1,580,000	3,244,124	-	5,579,586	10,403,710
Total program revenues.....	81,912,000	661,864,000	182,789,198	987,000	68,541,371	996,093,569
Net revenue (expense).....	3,077,000	(18,980,000)	(9,209,628)	(21,149,000)	(4,243,198)	(50,504,826)
General Revenues						
Property transfer tax.....	-	-	-	-	9,554,840	9,554,840
Investment income.....	393,000	-	624,012	27,164,000	4,248,398	32,429,410
Additions to non-expendable endowments.....	-	-	462,918	-	-	462,918
Miscellaneous.....	-	9,742,000	-	2,176,000	106,712	12,024,712
Total general revenues.....	393,000	9,742,000	1,086,930	29,340,000	13,909,950	54,471,880
Changes in net position.....	3,470,000	(9,238,000)	(8,122,698)	8,191,000	9,666,752	3,967,054
Net position - beginning, as restated.....	166,375,000	527,457,000	53,677,608	80,643,000	303,664,602	1,131,817,210
Net position - ending.....	\$ 169,845,000	\$ 518,219,000	\$ 45,554,910	\$ 88,834,000	\$ 313,331,354	\$ 1,135,784,264

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATE OF VERMONT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

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STATE OF VERMONT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2016

Note I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the State of Vermont (State) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting policies.

Newly implemented in these financial statements are the requirements of three new GASB statements. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, provides guidance on the reporting for the fair value of investments. GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, provides the hierarchy of sources of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements. GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, establishes certain criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes.

The accompanying financial statements present the financial position of the State, the results of operations of the State and the various funds and fund types, and the cash flows of the various proprietary funds. The financial statements are presented as of and for the period ended June 30, 2016.

The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies employed in the preparation of these financial statements.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The State of Vermont's Primary Government is comprised of three branches: the Executive Branch, with the Governor as the chief executive officer; the Legislative Branch, with a Senate of 30 members and a House of Representatives of 150 members; and the Judicial Branch, with Supreme and Superior Courts and the Judicial Bureau.

The basic financial statements include all funds, agencies, boards, commissions and organizations of the primary government (the State), as well as component units that have been determined to meet the requirements for inclusion in the State's financial reporting entity.

Component Units are entities that, although legally separate from the State, have been included because they are either financially accountable to the State, or have relationships with the State such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. These component units are financially accountable to the State if the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and it is able to impose its will on that organization, or if there is a potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit or financial burden to the State. Alternatively, for those organizations where the State does not appoint a voting majority, an organization is financially accountable to the State if the organization is fiscally dependent and the organization provides a financial benefit or financial burden to the State.

Component unit activity may be "blended" into the activity of the primary government or may be reported separately. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. If they are reported separately, they are called "discretely presented component units" and are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit's designation as either "major" or "non-major" has been determined by the entity's relative significance to the State. Additional

information as well as separately issued financial reports may be obtained by contacting the individual entity desired at the address given in the following text.

Discretely Presented Major Component Units

The “Discretely Presented Component Units” contained in the government-wide financial statements report the financial results of the following entities:

Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC) – VSAC was established by the Vermont Legislature to provide opportunities for persons who are residents of Vermont to attend colleges or other institutions of higher education by awarding grants and by making, financing, servicing, and guaranteeing loans to qualifying students. The Governor of the State appoints five of the eleven members of the Board of Directors and the State Legislature appoints two additional members. The State of Vermont has the ability to impose its will upon VSAC through its ability to change or alter the organization, structure or programs. For further information, contact their administrative offices at 10 East Allen Street, P.O. Box 2000, Winooski, Vermont 05404.

University of Vermont (UVM) - The University of Vermont’s financial report includes both the University and the State Agricultural College. The State appoints twelve of the twenty-three voting members of the Board of trustees. The State has assumed an obligation to provide financial support through its annual appropriation and is obligated to maintain the University’s debt service reserves. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the university’s administrative offices at 348 Waterman Building, Burlington, Vermont 05405.

Vermont State College System (VSC) – The Vermont State College System’s annual report includes the financial activity for the following organizations:

- System Offices and Services
- Community College of Vermont
- Castleton University
- Johnson State College
- Lyndon State College
- Vermont Technical College
- Vermont Manufacturing Extension Center
- Small Business Development Center
- Vermont Tech Office of Continuing Education and Workforce Development

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints nine of the fifteen members of the board of trustees, and the legislature appoints an additional four members. The State has assumed an obligation to provide financial support through its annual appropriations and has assumed an obligation to maintain VSC’s debt service reserves. Additional information about the system itself or about any of the individual organizations included in the system may be obtained by contacting the Office of the Chancellor, Vermont State Colleges, PO Box 7, Montpelier VT 05601.

Vermont Housing Finance Agency (VHFA) – The VHFA was created in 1974 by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont for the purpose of financing and promoting affordable, safe and decent housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income Vermonters. The State appoints voting members of VHFA’s board of commissioners. The State is able to impose its will on the organization as the Governor can remove any member of the board at will. The State also has an obligation to maintain the organization’s debt reserves. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Agency’s administrative offices at 164 Saint Paul Street, Burlington, VT 05401.

Discretely Presented Non-major Component Units

Vermont Economic Development Authority (VEDA) (audited by KPMG, LLC.) – VEDA, a tax-exempt entity, was created by the Vermont Legislature for the purpose of promoting economic prosperity in the State by directly financing eligible businesses and projects including manufacturing, agricultural, and travel and tourism enterprises; and by operating programs which provide eligible borrowers with access to capital. The authority

has 15 voting members consisting of the Secretary of the Agency of Commerce and Community Development, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets, the Commissioner of Forest, Parks, & Recreation, and the Commissioner of Public Service or a designee of any of the above; and ten members, who are residents of the State of Vermont and appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The State has the ability to impose its will on the entity as the Governor can remove members at will and the State can change the structure and activities of the organization at any time. The entity's services primarily benefit the Vermont citizenry.

VEDA also administers the State Infrastructure Bank (SIB), the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund – Private Loans, the Brownfields Revitalization Fund, Clean Energy Development Fund, and the Windham County Economic Development Fund. These five funds are administered for the benefit of the State and are consolidated and reported in VEDA's agency fund. Audited financial statements and additional information may be obtained by contacting VEDA at 58 East State Street, Suite 5, Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Vermont Housing and Conservation Board (VHCB) – The Legislature created and charged this organization with two goals: create affordable housing for Vermont residents; and conserve and protect Vermont's agricultural lands, historic properties, important natural areas, and recreational lands. The VHCB's Board of Directors is appointed by the Governor of the State of Vermont and there is a material financial relationship. Funding for the organization is provided by the Legislature, comprised of 50% of the revenue from the property transfer tax, plus other monies appropriated from time to time. The VHCB issues audited financial statements under separate cover. Additional information may be obtained by contacting them at 58 East State Street, Suite 5 Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Vermont Municipal Bond Bank (VMBB) – The Vermont Legislature established the VMBB for the express purpose of fostering and promoting adequate capital markets and facilities for borrowing money by governmental units of the State of Vermont for the financing of public improvements or other public purposes. The Governor appoints the four directors, and can remove members at will. VMBB is authorized, with written consent of the Governor and the State Treasurer, to carry out these charges by borrowing money or by issuing its own bonds and notes to obtain funds which are then utilized to purchase bonds and notes issued by local governmental entities. The State is obligated annually to appropriate any funds necessary to maintain required reserves of the bond bank. The VMBB has an annual fiscal year (December 31) and issues audited financial statements under separate cover.

VMBB also administers the Special Environmental Revolving Fund in accordance with 24 V.S.A. 4753(b). This fund was created by the Vermont Legislature for the purpose of fostering and promoting timely expenditures by municipalities for water supply, water pollution control, and solid waste management. The fund has a June 30 year-end and issues its own audited financial statements. For financial reporting purposes, its financial statements have been consolidated with the State's Federal Revenue Fund financial statements in this CAFR. Further information regarding VMBB or the Special Environmental Revolving Fund may be obtained by contacting VMBB at 20 Winooski Falls Way, Winooski VT 05404.

Vermont Educational and Health Buildings Financing Agency (VEHBFA) – VEHBFA is a non-profit entity which finances or assists in the financing of projects for eligible Vermont educational or health related entities. The majority of the Board of VEHBFA is appointed by the Governor of the State. The Board may appoint officers, agents, consultants and employees and fix their compensation, subject to approval of the Governor. It has a December 31 (annual) year-end and issues audited financial statements under separate cover. For additional information, they may be contacted at 20 Winooski Falls Way, Winooski VT 05404.

Vermont Veterans' Home – The Vermont Veterans' Home was originally chartered in 1884 by the Vermont Legislature and incorporated on November 24, 1884. A Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor oversees the operations of the Vermont Veterans' Home. The State can impose its will on the entity as directors serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Vermont Veterans' Home is financially accountable to the State as the State provides all funding and controls the finances of the Home. The Vermont Veterans' Home issues its own audited

financial statements under separate cover. Additional information may be obtained by contacting them at 325 North Street, Bennington, Vermont 05201.

Vermont Telecommunications Authority – The Vermont Telecommunications Authority was created in June 2007, pursuant to 30 V.S.A. 8061, for the purposes of ensuring that all regions of the State have access to affordable broadband and mobile telecommunications services and promoting and facilitating ongoing upgrades in statewide telecommunications infrastructure in the most efficient and economically feasible manner. Under the terms of Act 190 of 2014, the VTA ceased operations as a non-profit corporation, and all remaining assets and liabilities were merged into the State's Department of Public Service. The accounting and financial reporting for the merger was in accordance with GASB Statement No. 69. Additional information can be found in Note V. F. Accounting Changes.

Vermont Transportation Authority (VTA) – The Vermont Legislature specifically authorized the creation of VTA pursuant to the acquisition, operation, and support of an authorized transportation facility as defined in 29 V.S.A. 701. All members of the authority are appointed by the Governor, and all resources revert to the State on termination of the authority. The VTA, currently inactive, has remained in the State Statutes in case it becomes necessary to reactivate it in the future. Additional information may be obtained from the Agency of Transportation – Rail Division, National Life Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05633–5001.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other contractual arrangement that is owned, operated or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility. The Tri-State Lotto Commission (31 V.S.A. 673) is classified as a joint venture. The financial activities of this organization have not been included in the State's financial statements; however, see Note V. E. for additional information regarding the organization.

Jointly-governed Organizations

The following organizations are classified as jointly-governed organizations, because they represent units over which control is exercised jointly by the State along with various other governmental agencies. There is no specific ongoing financial benefit or burden for the State associated with these organizations, which distinguishes these arrangements from those classified as joint ventures. The financial activities of these organizations are not included in the State's financial statements.

- Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission (10 V.S.A. 1153)
- New England Board of Higher Education (16 V.S.A. 2692)
- New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (10 V.S.A. 1333)
- Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission (10 V.S.A. 2503)

Related Organizations

Related organizations are separate legal entities for which the primary government appoints a voting majority of the board members, but does not have either (a) the ability to impose its will on the organization or (b) a relationship of financial benefit or burden with the organization. The Vermont State Housing Authority (24 V.S.A. 4005) has been classified as a related organization, and thus their financial activity has not been included in the State's financial statements.

Excluded Organizations

The following entities have been determined not to be part of the reporting entity after applying the criteria of GASB Statement No. 14 "The Financial Reporting Entity", as amended by GASB Statements No. 61.

- Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund, Inc.
- Vermont Information Technology Leaders (VITL)
- Vermont Council on the Humanities
- Vermont Council on the Arts

Vermont Historical Society
 Vermont Public Power Supply Authority
 Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission (10 V.S.A. 4654)
 Texas Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact (10 V.S.A. 7013)

These organizations have not been included in the reporting entity because they are legally separate entities and the voting majority of their governing boards are not appointed by the State. They are not fiscally dependent on the State's primary government and exclusion from the reporting entity would not render Vermont's financial statements incomplete or misleading.

B. Basis of Presentation—Government-wide Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the State of Vermont include both *government-wide statements* and *fund financial statements*. The focus of the government-wide statements is on reporting the operating results and financial position of the State as a whole and present a longer-term view of the State's finances. The focus of the fund financial statements is on reporting on the operating results and financial position of the most significant funds of the State and present a shorter-term view of how operations were financed and what remains available for future spending.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, although the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

The State of Vermont's Government-wide Financial Statements (the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the financial activities of both the primary government and its component units, except fiduciary activity. Fiduciary fund activity has not been included in these entity-wide statements in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 34. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has also been removed from these government-wide statements. Primary government activities are segregated between governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities' sources of revenues are normally taxes and inter-governmental revenues. Business-type activities rely, to a significant extent, on fees and charges for support. Further, the primary government is reported separately from its legally separate discretely presented component units.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function, segment, or component unit are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, segment, or component unit. Items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Taxes and other resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. The State does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

Net position (the amount by which assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflows) are reported on the Statement of Net Position in three components:

- (1) Net investment in capital assets— total amount of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds and other debt that are related to the acquisition or construction of those assets, including related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources;
- (2) Restricted – for amounts when constraints placed on the net position are either externally imposed, or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

(3) Unrestricted – the total net position which do not fit the two preceding categories.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the State's policy to use restricted assets first with unrestricted resources utilized as needed.

C. Basis of Presentation—Fund Financial Statements

The financial activities of the State are recorded in individual funds, each of which is deemed to be a separate accounting entity. A fund is defined as a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The State uses fund accounting to report on its financial position and results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and discretely presented component units. Major governmental funds, major proprietary funds, and major component units are reported in individual columns in their respective fund financial statements. Non-major funds and component units are combined and reported in a single column. The single test for classifying a fund as either major or non-major consists of applying the following two steps:

- a. Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding element total (assets plus deferred outflows of resources, liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, etc.) for all funds in that category or type (that is total governmental or total enterprise), **and**
- b. The same element that met the 10 percent criterion in (a) is at least 5 percent of the corresponding element total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

In addition to the above major fund criteria, any other governmental or enterprise fund that government officials believe is particularly important to financial statement users (i.e. because of public interest or for consistency) may be reported as a major fund.

The financial activities of the State reported in the accompanying financial statements have been classified into the following governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds:

Governmental Funds

General Fund – The Vermont Legislature has established the General Fund as the basic operating fund of the State. As such, the General Fund is used to finance and to account for all expenditures for which no special revenues have otherwise been provided by law. All revenues received by the State and not otherwise required by law to be deposited in any other designated fund or used for any designated purpose are deposited in the General Fund. Unexpended and/or unencumbered appropriation balances will, unless otherwise directed by law, revert to fund balance at the end of the fiscal year to be re-appropriated in the future.

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects, and include the following:

Transportation Fund – This fund is a major special revenue fund. It is used primarily for preservation, maintenance, and improvements to the State's transportation infrastructure. This infrastructure includes highways, bridges, railroads, airports, public transportation, and other related activities. The fund is also used for construction of transportation capital facilities. The primary sources of revenue in this fund are motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle purchase and use tax, motor vehicle license and registration fees, traffic ticket revenue, other statutorily specified revenues, as well as reimbursements from the federal government for transportation projects.

Education Fund – This fund is a major special revenue fund. It was established by the Vermont Legislature to equalize statewide education funding requirements. Sources of funding and allowable expenditures are codified in 16 V.S.A. 4025. These allowable expenditures include payments to school districts and supervisory unions for the support of education, the costs of short-term borrowing, and statewide education tax income sensitivity adjustments. Funding includes the statewide education tax, allocations of other taxes, State lottery profits, Medicaid reimbursements, and appropriated transfers from the General Fund.

Special Fund – This fund is a major special revenue fund. It combines many individual special revenue funds that account for proceeds or specific revenues not categorized above that are limited to expenditures for specific purposes. These purposes cross the entire range of State government activities.

Federal Revenue Fund – This fund is a major special revenue fund. All federal grant receipts are recorded in this fund except for those federal funds specifically designated for human services as part of the global commitment to health Medicaid waiver, transportation or fish and wildlife purposes (which are recorded in the State's Global Commitment Fund, Transportation Fund or Fish and Wildlife Fund respectively).

Global Commitment (to Health) Fund – This fund is a major special revenue fund created in accordance with Section 16c of 33 V.S.A. 1901(e). It is the result of Vermont entering into a Medicaid demonstration waiver agreement with the Federal Government. This agreement caps Federal expenditures in Medicaid services, but gives Vermont great latitude in promoting universal access to health care, cost containment, and effective administration. The State will be financially at risk for managing costs within the capped limits but stands to benefit from any savings realized from program efficiencies. As part of the agreement, the Agency of Human Services (AHS) has contracted with the Department of Vermont Health Access (DVHA), which serves as a publicly sponsored managed care organization, and adheres to all Federal managed care organization regulations.

In addition to the grant received from the Federal Government, General and Special Fund resources are used to fund payments from the Agency of Human Services to the DVHA for the purpose of providing services under the global commitment to health care waiver approved by the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services under Section 1115 of the Social Security Act. These payments are reported as transfers out of the General and Special Funds and as transfers in to the Global Commitment Fund. These funds will be expended as appropriated by the general assembly, authorized by the Director of the DVHA, and approved by the Commissioner of Finance and Management consistent with agreements between the DVHA and departments delivering eligible services under the waiver. These resources paid to the Global Commitment Fund are adjusted by the AHS each quarter to the actual expenditures paid.

Non-major governmental funds column includes the balances and activities of the following:

Fish and Wildlife Fund – This fund is a non-major special revenue fund. The fund's revenue is committed by statute and can only be utilized for fish and wildlife purposes. Principal sources of revenue include license fees and federal grants.

Capital Projects Funds – These funds, consisting of the General Obligation Bond Projects Fund and the Transportation Infrastructure Bond Projects Fund, are non-major governmental funds, and account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to be used for expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. These capital expenditures may be for the State directly or for outside organizations such as the Vermont State College System, municipalities, etc.

Debt Service Funds—These funds, consisting of the General Obligation Debt Service Fund and the Transportation Infrastructure Debt Service Fund, are non-major governmental funds, and account for and report

financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to be used for expenditures for bond principal and interest.

Permanent Funds – These are non-major governmental funds that report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be expended for purposes that benefit the government or citizenry, such as higher education, cemetery care, and monument preservation.

Proprietary Funds

These funds account for those activities for which the intent of management is to recover the cost of providing goods or services to the general public or other departments of government primarily through user charges; or where prudent financial management dictates that periodic determinations of results of operations are appropriate. These funds include the following types:

Enterprise Funds – These nine funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The State's intent in these funds is to recover the costs including depreciation expense associated with providing the goods and services to the public primarily through user charges. Three of these enterprise funds, reporting the activities of the State's unemployment compensation program, the liquor control board, and the State's lottery program, are reported as "major funds" while the remaining six are reported as non-major funds.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund – accounts for federal monies and unemployment taxes collected from employers to provide payment of benefits to the unemployed (21 V.S.A. Chapter 17).

Liquor Control Fund – accounts for the operations of the Liquor Control Board which purchases, distributes, and sells distilled spirits through its agency stores (7 V.S.A. Chapter 40).

Vermont Lottery Commission – accounts for the operations of the Vermont Lottery (31 V.S.A. Chapter 14). The net profits of the Vermont Lottery Commission are used to support public education and are transferred monthly to the Education Fund.

Internal Service Funds – These twenty-four separate funds are used to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one State department to other State agencies, departments, or intergovernmental units. Their objective is not to make a profit but rather to recover the total cost of providing these goods and services by charging users of their services and products. Activities accounted for in the State's internal service funds include risk management; employee group insurance programs; equipment acquisition and maintenance; rental and maintenance of facilities; financial, human resource, audit, and information technology services; postage, copying and supply procurement services; and State vehicle fleet management. In the government-wide financial statements, Internal Service Funds are reported within the governmental activities.

Fiduciary Funds

These funds are used to account for assets held in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, or other governmental units. These funds include the following:

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Funds – These funds are used to report assets and associated financial activity that are held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the Vermont State Retirement (defined benefit) System, the Vermont State Defined Contribution Retirement System, the State Teachers' Retirement (defined benefit) System, the Vermont Municipal Employees' (defined benefit) Retirement System, the Vermont Municipal Employees' Defined Contribution Plan, the State's Single Deposit Investment Account, the State Employees' Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund, the Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefit Fund and the Vermont Municipal Employees' Health Benefit Fund.

Investment Trust Fund – Under the authority granted in 3 V.S.A. 523, beginning in Fiscal Year 2009, the State Treasurer created and began accepting deposits into the Vermont Pension Investment Committee (VPIC)

Investment Pool, an external investment pool. The investment trust fund is used to account for the investments of the external participants in the Pool. During fiscal year 2016, the external participant withdrew from the VPIC. At June 30, 2016, the VPIC is considered an internal investment pool.

Private Purpose Trust Fund – The State's only fund in this category is the *Unclaimed Property Fund*, which accounts for all abandoned property that is required to be remitted to the State. The Unclaimed Property Division in the State Treasurer's Office administers procedures for returning this property to its rightful owner if they can be located. In addition to monetary assets, from time to time, the Unclaimed Property Division may have custody of tangible property that has not been valued and therefore is not reported in the financial statements.

Agency Funds – These funds report assets and liabilities for deposits and investments entrusted to the State as an agent for others. They have no net position and report items such as Federal income tax withholding, social security tax withholding, etc.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured, such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met. Statewide education property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which the taxes are levied. This property tax is levied by the State on July 1, is included in the property tax bills levied by municipalities, and is collected by municipalities. The municipalities, by December 1 and June 1, must make payment to the State Treasurer in the amount specified by the Commissioner of Taxes.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements – The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Major revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include federal grants, interest on investments, and sales and income taxes. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is due and payable, with the following exceptions:

- a. Employees' vested annual, personal, and compensatory leave time are recorded as expenditures when utilized. The amount of accumulated leave unpaid at the end of the fiscal year has been reported only in the accrual-basis financial statements and does not include any accruals for the State's share of any payroll taxes that will be due when the expenditures are actually paid. See the "Compensated Absences" section of this footnote for additional information.
- b. Interest on general long-term debt is recognized when due to be paid.
- c. Debt service expenditures and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due to be paid.

Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Discretely Presented Proprietary Fund Type Component Units – The financial statements presented for these types of funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liabilities are incurred.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services, and producing and delivering goods in connection with

the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are categorized as non-operating revenues and expenses.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash balances for most funds are deposited with the State Treasurer. Except for the Pension and Vermont Municipal Employees Health Benefit Trust Funds, and Capital Projects Funds, cash balances deposited with the State Treasurer are pooled together and amounts that are not immediately required are invested in short-term investments.

Income earned by these short-term investments is allocated based on average daily balances to those funds authorized to receive it while any remaining earnings are deposited in the General Fund.

Cash and cash equivalents as reported in the financial statements include bank accounts, imprest cash, short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, federal government agencies' discount notes, money market accounts, and repurchase agreements.

Investments

The investments are categorized at their fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the asset that prioritizes inputs into three levels: Level 1 - quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets; Level 2 - significant inputs that are observable; Level 3 - significant inputs that are unobservable.

Also certain investments that are measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. For additional information regarding types of investments and basis of valuation, see Note IV.B. - Investments.

Receivables

Receivables in the government-wide financial statements represent amounts due to the State at June 30 that will be collected at some time in the future. They consist primarily of accrued taxes and federal grants and are reported net of allowance for uncollectible accounts. See Note IV.C. - Accounts Receivable for further information.

Receivables reported in the governmental funds financial statements consist primarily of accrued taxes, federal grants receivable, and notes receivable from drinking water and clean water special environmental loans. Other receivables include primarily fees, fines, and drug expenditure reimbursements due to the Medicaid program from drug companies and third party insurance companies. Revenues accrued in the governmental funds' financial statements consist primarily of accrued taxes, and other receivables that will be collected by the State within 60 days after year-end. Amounts estimated to be collected after the 60-day revenue recognition period are recorded as unavailable revenues. Federal receivables are amounts due from the federal government to reimburse the State's expenditures incurred pursuant to federally funded programs. Federal grant revenues are accrued when the qualifying expenditure is incurred. Notes and loans receivable in the General Fund consist primarily of loans to various non-profit organizations and a Vermont Economic Development Authority note held by the State (see Note V.C. - Contingent Liabilities for further information). No allowances for uncollectible amounts have been recognized in these notes receivable.

Inventories

Inventories of materials and supplies in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased. Inventories reported in the proprietary funds are valued at the lower of cost or market, except inventories

reported in the Federal Surplus Property Fund (an enterprise fund) are reported at the federal acquisition cost. Cost valuation methods used in the various funds are as follows: weighted average method – Liquor Control enterprise fund, Vermont Life Magazine enterprise fund, Highway Garage internal service fund, and Offender Work Programs internal service fund; specific identification method – Vermont Lottery Commission enterprise fund, Federal Surplus Property enterprise fund, and State Surplus Property internal service fund; and first-in, first-out method – Postage internal service fund.

Prepaid Expenses

In the governmental funds, all purchases are recorded as expenditures when the invoice is entered for payment. In the proprietary and fiduciary funds, certain payments reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and as such, are recorded as prepaid expenses. These prepaid items will be expensed as they are liquidated.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, art and historical treasures, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide Statements of Net Position, and in the fund financial statements for the proprietary and fiduciary funds. All purchased capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at acquisition value on the date donated to the State.

Capital assets, except as stated below, have an initial cost of at least \$5,000, and provide a future economic benefit for a minimum of 2 years. This includes buildings that are not considered to be part of an infrastructure asset. All land and land use rights, regardless of cost, are capitalized and are not depreciated. Infrastructure assets are defined as long-lived economic resources that are normally stationary in nature, utilized primarily by the general public as opposed to State employees, cost at least \$50,000 and provide future economic benefit for a minimum of 3 years. Normally, infrastructure assets are much greater in value, have a longer economic life, and can be preserved for a greater number of years than most capital assets. Software with a cost of at least \$50,000 and a useful life of more than two years, and internally generated intangible assets with a cost of at least \$150,000 and a useful life of more than one year are capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated over their useful lives using the straight-line mid-month depreciation method. Useful lives for buildings are 5 to 50 years, equipment is 3 to 20 years, software is 3 to 10 years, and infrastructure assets are 7 to 80 years. Additional disclosures related to capital assets and assets acquired through capital leases are found in Notes IV. E. - Capital Assets, and IV. G. 3. - Lease Commitments, respectively.

When a capital asset is disposed of, its cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income for the period. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Significant renewals and improvements that increase the life expectancy are capitalized and deductions are made for retirements resulting from the renewals or improvements. Interest incurred on debt issued for construction of governmental activities capital assets is not capitalized.

The majority of the historic artifacts and collections that are maintained by the various State agencies and departments are not included in the capital asset reporting. The items not reported are protected and preserved, held for public exhibition and educational purposes and the proceeds from any sales of such items are used to acquire new items for the collection.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Primary Government has six items that qualify for reporting in this category, five of which are related to pensions, the unamortized balance of losses on bond refunding, changes in proportional

share, differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, changes of assumptions, differences between expected and actual experience, and pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, all reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. A loss on a bond refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. Changes in proportional share, changes of assumptions, and differences between expected and actual experience are capitalized and recognized over a period equal to the expected remaining service lives of all employees. Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments is capitalized and recognized over a five-year period. Pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability after the next measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Primary Government has one type of item, which only arises under the modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category, and that is unavailable revenue. Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in the balance sheet for revenue that is not available under the modified accrual basis. The amount is capitalized and recognized as revenue in the period that it becomes available. The Primary Government has two items that qualify for reporting in this category in the government-wide financial statements, both related to pensions. Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments is capitalized and recognized over a five-year period. Changes in proportional share of pension related amounts are capitalized and recognized over a period equal to the expected remaining service lives of all employees.

Additional disclosures related to deferred outflows and inflows of resources are included in Notes IV. F. - Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows and IV. G. 4. - Retirement Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits.

Tax Refunds Payable

Tax refunds payable primarily represent amounts owed by the State to taxpayers because of overpayment of their income tax liabilities. Tax refunds payable, which reduce respective tax revenues, are accrued to the extent they are measurable based on payments and estimates. The amount reported as tax refunds payable at June 30, 2016 in the governmental funds statements is comprised of tax refunds for filed tax returns due and payable at June 30, 2016. The amount reported as tax refunds payable at June 30, 2016 in the government-wide financial statements is comprised of estimated tax liability overpayments for the first and second calendar quarters of year 2016's tax liability that will be paid out in calendar year 2017.

Arbitrage Rebate Obligations

In accordance with Section 148(f) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, the State must rebate to the U.S. Government the excess of interest earned from the investment of certain debt proceeds over the yield rate of the applicable debt. Arbitrage rebate, if any, is due and payable on each five-year anniversary of the respective debt issue. As of June 30, 2016, the primary government had no outstanding arbitrage rebate obligation. The arbitrage rebate liabilities reported by the discretely-presented component units are included in "Other Long-term Liabilities" in the government-wide statement of net position.

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences' liabilities include amounts for accumulated unpaid vacation, compensatory time, and personal leave credits. Classified State employees accrue vacation leave based on the number of years employed up to a maximum rate of 24 days annually and may not accumulate more than a maximum of 45 days (360 hours) at any one time. This liability is expected to be liquidated in future periods as either salary payments or cash payments upon termination of employment. Compensatory time and personal leave time accumulates as earned by the employees but must be taken within the subsequent year or be forfeited.

Liabilities for compensated absences are recorded in the government-wide statement activity where the employees are assigned, and in the funds, where applicable. The amounts are calculated based on an employee's pay rate in effect as of year-end. Additional information including changes in balances may be found in Note IV. G. 5. - Changes in Long-term Liabilities.

Employees earn sick leave credits based on the number of years employed with a maximum accrual rate of 21 days per fiscal year. Sick leave may only be liquidated if and when sickness or injury is incurred. Additionally, if employment is terminated, any sick leave that the individual may have accrued is forfeited without any payout; therefore, it is not an accruable liability to the State. There is no limit on the amount of sick leave an employee may accumulate.

Encumbrances

Contracts and purchasing commitments are recorded as encumbrances when the contract or purchase order is executed. When the terms of the purchase order or contract have been fulfilled and payment to the contracting party is due, the encumbrance is liquidated and the liability and expenditure are recorded. Encumbrances remaining at fiscal year-end are reported within the restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances of the governmental funds, as appropriate. The amount of the encumbrances remaining in the general fund, reported as assigned fund balances, is \$5,863,318.

Fund Balances

The fund balance amounts for governmental funds have been classified in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54 - *Fund Balance Reporting and Government Fund Type Definitions*. Fund balances are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. As a result, amounts previously reported as reserved and unreserved are now reported as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

- Nonspendable fund balance includes items that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form (inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term portions of loans or notes receivable, or property held for resale unless the use of the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned) and activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund.
- Restricted fund balances have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balances can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the Vermont Legislature, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. This formal action is the passage of a law by the legislature specifying the purposes for which amounts can be used. The same type of formal action is necessary to remove or change the specified use.
- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the State's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted or committed. For governmental fund types other than the General Fund, this is the residual amount within the fund that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, amounts are assigned by the Agency of Administration under authorization by the Legislature in the annual Budget Adjustment Act.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the four categories above. Also, any deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

When both restricted and unrestricted amounts are available for use, generally it is the State's policy to use restricted amounts first, with unrestricted resources utilized as needed. In the case of unrestricted resources, it

is generally the State's policy to use committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, then unassigned amounts as needed. Additional information may be found in Note IV. H. - Fund Balance/Net Position.

Bond Discounts, Premiums and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements, bond discounts or premiums are capitalized and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest rate method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issue costs other than prepaid insurance are reported as expenses.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond discounts, premiums and issuance costs in the period the bond proceeds are received. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issued are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds, are reported as expenditures.

Interfund Transactions

Interfund Loans – Short-term loans between funds outstanding at year-end for such things as cash overdrafts are recorded as Interfund Receivables/Payables. Advances To/From Other Funds represent long-term interfund loans receivable and payable.

Reimbursements – Reimbursements result when one fund makes an expenditure for a second fund when that expenditure or expense is properly applicable to the second fund. Reimbursement transactions reduce expenditures in the reimbursed fund and increase expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund.

Quasi-External Transactions – These transactions occur between two government funds that would be accounted for as revenue and expenditures if they occurred between a government entity and a private sector entity.

Transfers – These transfers encompass all types of transfers, except for the residual equity transfers, and are primarily routine transfers of appropriation resources between funds. Transfers are not revenue, expenditures, or expenses, and are classified as "Other Financing Sources (Uses)" in the operating statements of the governmental funds and in a separate subsection before net income in the proprietary funds.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities that affect the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Note II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The governmental fund financial statements each include a schedule that reconciles the fund balance and net changes in fund balance in the fund financial statements to the net position and changes in net position in the government-wide financial statements. Differences between the two occur because the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting that is used in governmental funds must be converted to the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting that is used in government-wide reporting. In addition, differences will occur because balances and transactions associated with interfund activity must be eliminated in the process of preparing the government-wide financial statements, including consolidation of internal service fund data into the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance—total governmental funds* and *net position—governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position.

One element of that reconciliation explains that “capital assets used in governmental activities (net of internal service funds’ capital assets) are not considered financial resources for fund perspective reporting and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$2,727,871,948 are as follows:

Land	\$ 146,334,579
Works of art	127,803
Construction in progress	573,053,152
Depreciable capital assets and infrastructure, net of \$1,364,835,210 of accumulated depreciation	<u>2,008,356,414</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 2,727,871,948</u>

Another element of that reconciliation explains that “amounts are presented in the Statement of Net Position but are not presented in fund balances due to a different basis of accounting.” The details of this \$507,670,310 are as follows:

Long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenues in the governmental funds	173,306,783
Deferred outflow for unamortized loss on sale of refunding bonds	9,848,778
Deferred outflow for pension related items	461,914,468
Deferred inflow for pension related items	(135,884,783)
Retirement incentive payable	<u>(1,514,936)</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>fund balance - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 507,670,310</u>

The final element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not considered financial liabilities for fund perspective reporting, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$3,324,659,845 are as follows:

Bonded and capital lease debt (net of internal service funds’ liability)	\$ (697,940,859)
Accrued interest payable on bonds	(9,983,318)
Compensated absences (net of internal service funds’ liability)	(31,820,495)
Tax refunds payable	(57,273,490)
Net pension liabilities	(1,717,898,492)
Net other postemployment benefits obligation	(794,399,394)
Other long-term liabilities	<u>(15,343,797)</u>
Net adjustment to reduce <i>fund balance - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>net position - governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ (3,324,659,845)</u>

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances—total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

One element of that reconciliation explains that “governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation expense in the current period, net of internal service funds.” The details of this \$238,095,788 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay/functional expenditures	\$ 769,739,755
Expensed net book value of disposed assets	(378,871,736)
Depreciation expense	<u>(152,772,231)</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 238,095,788</u>

A second element of the reconciliation states that repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. However, in the government wide statements, repayment of bond principal reduces long-term liabilities. The details of the \$78,297,178 difference are as follows:

Principal repayment	\$ 50,005,000
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	<u>28,292,178</u>
Net adjustment to increase <i>net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ 78,297,178</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. The details of this \$121,925,241 difference are as follows:

Bonds issued increases long-term debt in the statement of activities	\$ (89,860,000)
Refunding bonds issued increases long-term debt in the statement of activities	(25,720,000)
Bond premium is amortized over the life of the bonds in the statement of activities	(5,009,288)
Refunding bonds deferred outflow amortized to interest expense over life of refunded bonds	(1,323,008)
Bond discount is amortized over the life of the bond in the statement of activities	<u>(12,945)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease <i>changes in fund balances - total governmental funds</i> to arrive at <i>changes in net position of governmental activities</i>	<u>\$ (121,925,241)</u>

The final element of that reconciliation states that “some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The details of this \$123,478,033 difference are as follows:

Increase in accrued interest payable	\$ (891,618)
Increase in compensated absences	(413,280)
Decrease in payable to component units	511,806
Increase in employer pension and other postemployment benefit related costs	(117,759,379)
Increase in pollution remediation related costs	(3,410,626)
Increase in early retirement incentives	<u>(1,514,936)</u>

Net adjustment to decrease *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *changes in net position of governmental activities*

\$ (123,478,033)

Note III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Vermont statutes require the head of every State department, board and commission, and any officer or individual responsible for any activity for which funds are appropriated by the Vermont Legislature to provide, on or before September 1 preceding any biennium, statements to the Commissioner of Finance and Management showing in detail the amounts appropriated and expended for both the current and preceding fiscal years and the amount estimated to be necessary for similar activity for the ensuing two fiscal years. The Commissioner of Finance and Management and the Secretary of Administration are then required to submit to the Governor by November 15 preceding each biennium, the estimates as received along with any other estimates for the ensuing two fiscal years. The Governor then submits to the Vermont Legislature, no later than the third Tuesday of every annual session, a budget that embodies estimates, requests, and recommendations for appropriations or other authorizations for expenditures from the State treasury for at least the succeeding fiscal year. The Vermont Legislature then enacts into law an appropriations act that must be approved by the Governor before expenditures can be made. In recent years, in accordance with Act 250 of 1979 Section 125, it has been the practice of the Governor to submit an annual budget and the Vermont Legislature to enact appropriations on an annual basis.

Budgets are prepared and appropriated on a cash basis and usually at the program level. The Agency of Administration maintains budgetary control by fund at the appropriation level. Governmental funds' unspent appropriation balances revert to the fund balance at the end of each fiscal year for re-appropriation unless authorized to be carried forward to the following year(s) by legislative act. Unexpended balances of capital projects funds are available for expenditure in the following fiscal year(s).

The original budgets for expenditures and transfers are determined by the Legislature through the passage of the annual Appropriation Act. The Commissioner of Finance and Management (with approval from the Governor) may transfer balances of appropriations not to exceed \$50,000 made under any appropriation act for the support of the government from one component of an agency, department, or other unit of State government, to any component of the same agency, department, or unit; and may transfer balances of appropriations made under any appropriation act from one department or unit of the agency of transportation to another department or unit of the agency of transportation for the specific purpose of funding authorized transportation projects which have been approved by the federal government for advance construction in which the expenditure of State funds will be reimbursed by federal funds when the federal funds become available, and the transfer is limited to funds which have been approved for reimbursement. If any receipts, including federal receipts, exceed the appropriated amounts, the receipts may be allocated and expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Administration. If, however, the expenditure of those receipts will establish or increase the scope of the program, which establishment or increase will at any time commit the State to the expenditure of State funds, they may be expended only upon the approval of the Legislature.

B. Deficit Fund Balances/Net Position

Business-type Proprietary Funds

Federal Surplus Property Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and a total net position of \$111,663. The program continues to suffer from a lack of inventory for sale from the federal government that could in turn be retrieved for sale by the State. The fund did not receive any additional capital from the General Fund in 2015 or 2016, as in past years due to other budgetary pressures on the State's General Fund. The plan going forward is to reduce the deficit by actively retrieving goods for sale to increase program sales in 2017 and beyond. The program had operating income of \$24,804 in fiscal year 2016, mostly attributable to a reduction in staff time charged to the fund.

Vermont Life Magazine Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and a total net position of \$3,221,298. Initiatives to reduce this deficit have included the reorganization of the enterprise including the elimination of the business manager position and the hiring of a sales manager tasked with increasing advertising and product sales.

Vermont Life has also acted as a contracted editorial and design agency for the State of Vermont, taking over publication of the annual fishing Guidebook for the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and assisting Economic Development with all their marketing needs, including creating a new website geared at making people want to move to and work in Vermont. Vermont Life also aids the Vermont Department of Tourism's photography acquisitions.

Internal Service Funds

Single Audit Revolving Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and a total net position of \$301,744. In part, the deficit can be attributed to fiscal year 2009 budget rescissions resulting in a transfer to the General Fund of \$196,000. The remaining deficit is due to fiscal year 2016 accruals that will be billed in fiscal 2017.

Financial & HR Information Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$442,801 and a deficit total net position of \$365,738. Revenues for fiscal year 2016 reflect an allocation to include the deficit incurred in fiscal year 2014 and reduced in fiscal year 2015. Revenues were \$1.4 million higher than the allocation/billing for fiscal year 2015. Operating expenses were up approximately \$1 million over fiscal year 2015 with a profit of \$602,928 for fiscal year 2016. The deficit will continue to be recovered through increased efficiencies in the program as well as adjusted rate allocations to departments in fiscal year 2017.

Communications & Information Technology Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$4,160,959 and a deficit total net position of \$2,842,025, an approximately \$2 million increase over fiscal year 2015 deficit total net position. The increase in this deficit is attributed to the Department of Information and Innovation's project migrating the telecommunication system to a VOIP service. The cost of this project will be recovered through a new rate model assessed to departments over the next four fiscal years. Deficit balances in other services will be recovered in adjustments to future service level agreements and allocation billing increases over the next two fiscal years.

Fleet Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$5,577,745 but with a combined net positive position of \$2,789,430. The unrestricted deficit is the result of the financing of fixed assets (vehicles) that are financed through the inter-fund payables. More importantly, the total net position is positive, but the fund had a decrease in net position of \$314,091 in fiscal year 2016. A rate holiday, reduction of lease rates, or a possible payback of unused mileage charges is possible in 2017 to help reduce the overall program fund surplus.

Copy Center Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$2,379,140 and a deficit total net position of \$1,456,841. The Print Shop sales has rebounded in fiscal year 2016 after having a decrease in fiscal year 2015, and cost of sales has followed the same trend. Increases in salaries and equipment expenses were offset by decreases in depreciation, postage and contract use resulting in a \$251,334 income for the year. Management continues to aggressively pursue additional business opportunities and operational efficiencies.

Postage Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position of \$2,886,491 and a deficit net position of \$2,637,750. Sales increased by \$34,470 in fiscal year 2016 while the corresponding cost of sales only marginally increased. Operating expenses were down \$46,393 which was not enough to offset a \$103,023 increase in depreciation. As such, the program lost \$22,160 more than in FY 2015 adding to the deficit net position in FY 2016, but at a slower rate than in the prior year. It is the intention that the current fund deficit will be recovered through business operations (continued cost containment as well as new rate structures).

Facilities Operations Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$1,839,978 and a deficit total net position of \$1,209,300, an approximate \$1.3 million decrease in deficit total net position over the prior year. This fund can experience major fluctuations due to many unpredictable factors (such as weather, building damage, equipment failure) and some predictable factors, such as employee advancements (pay act & reclassifications) which do not adjust the billing rate during the year. Program management will continue to look for expense savings within their control. Eventual capitalization or a surcharge may need to be required if the fund continues to have a deficit net position.

Property Management Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit unrestricted net position of \$23,692,502 and a deficit total net position of \$24,226,542. The fund's deficit continues to expand due to the lack of a revenue source to cover the ongoing operating expenses of the program. The annual operating deficit increase has slowed due to the prior year sale of one of three buildings whose recovery period is set at 50 years for buildings cost financed for 20 years. Two other properties with a similar payoff structure are still held by the fund. The Administration has added a surcharge to the existing leases to aid in covering the cost associated with the program operations starting in fiscal year 2017. The program received two transfers (General Fund and proceeds from the sale) in fiscal year 2015, neither of which were repeated in fiscal year 2016 thus causing the operating deficit to return after a one year hiatus.

All Other Insurance Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and a deficit total net position of \$22,870. This fund acts more like a revolving fund in that it purchases commercial policies for state entities not provided elsewhere and billed back to those entities. One commercial policy that provides workers' compensation coverage to home care providers contracted with the Agency of Human Services requires a higher initial premium subject to rebates based on actual experience. The program purposely bills the agency the anticipated net premium. As such, the cost of sales can exceed the associated revenue in any given year. The current deficit net position is a timing issue that should be eliminated in 2017.

State Liability Insurance Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and total net position of \$692,792. This fund experiences fluctuations in the IBNR balance which can vary year to year based on actuarial assumptions and approach. At this time there are no immediate plans to adjust rates with a deficit surcharge. Program management will continue to monitor fund activity and look for expense savings where possible.

Life Insurance Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with both a deficit unrestricted net position and a total net position of \$42,809. The insurance premium expense increased by \$488,598, along with \$96,222 decrease in revenue in fiscal year 2016 accelerated the surplus reduction effort started in fiscal year 2015. Otherwise, this fund does not typically see much fluctuation. Billings and expenses should stabilize as the fund balance approaches \$0.

Fiduciary Fund Types

Vermont Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund ended fiscal year 2016 with a deficit net position of \$20,961,072. The statute creating this fund (16 V.S.A. 1944b) authorizes the State Treasurer to use interfund borrowings of up to \$30 million to finance any shortfalls in this fund, and it is the Legislature's intent to repay any such borrowings by the end of fiscal year 2023. At June 30, 2016 the interfund loan balance was \$23,054,611.

NOTE IV. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS**A. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Deposits for the primary government are governed by State statutes. When depositing public monies, the State Treasurer must act in accordance with 32 V.S.A. Chapter 431. Although the statute provides requirements for the collateralization of deposits, it does not establish limits. These limits are set by published formal guidelines issued by the State Treasurer.

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a depository financial institution failure, the government will not be able to recover funds deposited in the failed institution or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository (FDIC) insurance and are uncollateralized; or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, that are not registered in the depositor – government's name. Although State statute does not require deposits to be collateralized, the Treasurer requires the State's cash deposits held in its primary bank to be collateralized with either United States Treasury securities or Vermont municipal securities or other approved money market instruments, or other collateral acceptable to the Treasurer. Certificates of deposit are collateralized, in whole or in part, on the basis of agreements with the bank, a protocol requiring periodic due diligence and review of bank capitalization and assets. Bank deposits in excess of the FDIC amounts and collateral agreements are uninsured and uncollateralized. Bank balances of deposits for the primary government, excluding pension, other post employment benefits, and investment trust funds, at June 30, 2016, were \$379,428,303. Of these, \$9,922,946 were exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and uncollateralized.

The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund had \$272,369,271 on deposit with the U.S. Treasury at June 30, 2016. This amount is presented as cash and cash equivalents and is not included in the carrying amount of deposits, nor is it categorized according to risk, because it is neither a deposit with a financial institution nor an investment.

The pension, other postemployment benefits, and investment trust funds' cash deposits, outside of the pension trust funds' custodian bank at June 30, 2016, totaled \$7,320,132 none of which was exposed to custodial credit risk.

B. Investments**Primary Government—Excluding All Pension, Other Postemployment Benefits, and Investment Trust Funds**

Investments for the primary government are governed by State statutes. The State has an investment policy with an overriding goal of minimizing exposure to risk and maintaining liquidity necessary for future cash needs while maximizing the return on investments. Two sections of State statute govern the investment of the State's operating and restricted cash (i.e., non-pension funds).

When investing public monies, the State Treasurer must act in accordance with 32 V.S.A. 433. Types of investments allowed include obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, and any repurchase agreements whose underlying collateral consists of such obligations or other approved money market instruments; certificates of deposit issued by banks and savings and loan associations approved by the State Treasurer; prime bankers' acceptances; prime commercial paper; tax exempt securities; and domestic money market funds. Also, the State Treasurer's Office issues additional formal guidance that is reviewed periodically, to assure that the three investment objectives -- safety, liquidity, and yield -- are met.

The statutory guidelines for certain trust funds are contained in 32 V.S.A. 434, referred collectively as the Trust Investment Account. These include the Tobacco Trust Fund, the Higher Education Trust Fund, the ANR Stewardship Fund, two Veterans' Home trusts, the Fish and Wildlife Trust, Vermont State Retirement OPEB Fund, and various small trusts.

The State Treasurer may invest funds in accordance with the standard of care established by the prudent investor rule and apply the same investment objectives and policies adopted by the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System, where appropriate, to the investment of funds in the Trust Investment Account.

Investments are stated at fair value in the case of marketable securities and at estimated fair value for certain nonmarketable securities. Money market and other short-term investments are reported at fair value when published market prices and quotations are available, or for certain securities at amortized cost. Management at the State Treasurer's Office is responsible for the fair value measurements of investments reported in the financial statements. The State Treasurer's Office has implemented policies and procedures to assess the reasonableness of the fair values provided; the Office believes that reported fair values at the balance sheet date are reasonable.

(a) Fair Value Measurements

The State categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset as follows:

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices for identical investments in active markets.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The fair value measurement at June 30, 2016 for the primary government, with the exception of the Pension and OPEB trust funds is as follows.

Primary Government Rated Debt Investments
Excluding Pension, Other Postemployment Benefits, and Investment Trust Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Investments by fair value level</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Level</u>			
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Debt investments:				
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,222	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	24,489	24,489	-	-
Total debt investments.....	25,711	25,711	-	-
Equities:				
Equity Securities.....	2,012	1,912	-	100
Equity Mutual Funds.....	15,538	15,538	-	-
Total equity securities.....	17,550	17,450	-	100
Total investments by fair value level.....	43,261	\$ 43,161	\$ -	\$ 100
<u>Investments measured by net asset value (NAV)</u>				
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	309,928			
Total investments by NAV.....	309,928			
Total investments.....	\$ 353,189			

The above money market mutual funds (\$309,928) are classified as cash and short-term investments on the financial statements.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The primary government's investments, other than pension and investment trust funds' investments, at June 30, 2016 are presented as follows:

**Primary Government Investments - Excluding
Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Funds**
(Expressed in Thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to <6	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt Investments:					
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 1,222	\$ 157	\$ 551	\$ 294	\$ 220
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	309,928	309,928	-	-	-
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	<u>24,489</u>	<u>24,489</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Debt Investments.....	335,639	<u>\$ 334,574</u>	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 294</u>	<u>\$ 220</u>
Other Investments:					
Equity Securities.....	2,012				
Equity Mutual Funds.....	<u>15,538</u>				
Total Investments.....	\$ 353,189				

(c) Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributable to the monetary magnitude of the State's investment in a single issuer. While State statute does not establish ceilings, formal investment guidelines for operating funds limit the amount invested to 10% in any one issuer of commercial paper, corporate securities, or bankers' acceptances. There are no limitations for U.S. Government and Federal Agencies. Money market funds utilized by the State Treasurer's Office are highly rated and incorporate the requisite diversification. As of June 30, 2016, no single issuer exceeded 5% for the primary government portfolios.

(d) Custodial Credit Risk

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that a government will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the transaction fails. The State has no formal policy on custodial credit risk but maintains contractual relationships with custodian banks that provide coverage and define the procedures. As of June 30, 2016 all securities were registered in the name of the State at its custodian bank. Investments in open-end mutual funds are not exposed to custodial risk because their existence is not evidenced by specific securities.

(e) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the possibility that the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may default on their obligations. In non-pension funds this risk has been mitigated by implementing statutory guidelines on credit quality and further restricted by formal investment guidelines and the use of low-risk money market instruments. The credit risk associated with the State's debt securities, money market funds, bond mutual funds, and other pools of fixed income securities, exclusive of pension fund investments, as of June 30, 2016, is presented as follows using the Moody's rating scale.

(Table on next page.)

Primary Government Rated Debt Instruments
Excluding Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Funds
(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Debt Investments</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Quality Ratings</u>	
		<u>Aaa</u>	<u>Unrated</u>
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 1,222	\$ 1,222	\$ -
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	309,928	309,928	-
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	24,489	-	24,489
Totals.....	<u>\$ 335,639</u>	<u>\$ 311,150</u>	<u>\$ 24,489</u>

(f) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the extent to which changes in exchange rates affect the value of an investment. Vermont's operating funds are restricted, through statute and formal guidelines, to specific money market instruments and money market funds who only invest in domestic instruments. In the Trust Investment Account portfolio, total exposure to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2016, was \$0.

Primary Government—Pension, Other Postemployment Benefits, and Investment Trust Funds

The State has three defined benefit plans (Vermont State Retirement System (VSRS), State Teachers Retirement System (STRS), and Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS)); three defined contribution plans (VSRS, MERS, and Single Deposit Investment Account); and three other postemployment benefit funds. Additional information on these plan benefit and actuarial valuations may be found in Note IV.G.4. - Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits.

By statute, the assets of the three defined benefit plans are invested on behalf of each plan's Trustees through the Vermont Pension Investment Committee (VPIC), which was established by the Vermont Legislature (Title 3 V.S.A. Chapter 17), effective July 1, 2005, to combine the assets of the VSRS, STRS and MERS defined benefit plans for the purpose of (i) investment in a manner that is more cost and resource-efficient; (ii) improving the effectiveness of the oversight and management of the assets of the Retirement Systems; and (iii) maintaining the actuarial, accounting, and asset allocation integrity of the Retirement Systems. The majority of these assets have been pooled for investment purposes. Effective May 31, 2006, legislation amended VPIC's authority allowing VPIC to enter into agreements with municipalities administering their own retirement systems to invest retirement funds for those municipal plans.

On November 1, 2007, the City of Burlington, Vermont pooled its investments with the majority of the assets of the State, Teachers and Municipal defined benefit plans pursuant to a change in State statute permitting Vermont municipalities to pool their funds with the VPIC thereby creating an "external investment pool." An "external investment pool" is defined by GASB 31 as the commingling and investing of the monies of more than one legally separate entity, on the participants' behalf, in an investment portfolio. In this case, one of the participants, the City of Burlington, was not part of the State's reporting entity. On July 16, 2015, the City of Burlington Employees' Retirement System's (BERS) Board of Trustees voted to withdraw from the VPIC pool. Effective December 31, 2015, BERS withdrew their investment. As of January 1, 2016, VPIC is an internal investment pool.

All three defined benefit plans managed by the State have adopted a common asset allocation as determined by the Vermont Pension Investment Committee. As of October 29, 2009, the VPIC adopted a set of investment policies and guidelines common to all three defined benefit plans. These are used by VPIC with the objective of maximizing returns within acceptable risk parameters.

The State's Single Deposit Investment Account (SDIA), a non-contributory defined contribution plan, is invested in a commingled stable bond fund. The investment policy governing the SDIA portfolios includes a minimum average credit quality of double-A, no bonds rated below investment grade, and limitations on asset-backed, mortgage-backed, collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate bonds, and single issuers of non-treasury/government agency backed bonds.

The Vermont State Retirement's defined contribution plan's trustee is the State Treasurer. The Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System Board of Trustees is the trustee for the Vermont Municipal Employees' defined contribution plan. Both plans are administered by Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company. Investment choices are made by participants from a range of funds approved by the trustees' for the plans. Investment options are Fidelity and non-Fidelity mutual funds including large and small market capitalization equities (actively managed and indexed), international equities, fixed income securities, balanced funds, target retirement date age based funds, and a stable value fund. Funds included in the plans were selected based on consideration of fund performance for one and multi-year periods, performance ranked against peer group funds in asset class, management fee expense ratios, fund asset class and investment objectives, historical annual returns, Morningstar ratings, performance in various stages of the capital market cycle, and consultant recommendations as to the optimal number of funds and appropriate asset classes. Fidelity provides quarterly investment reports and analysis that are reviewed by Treasury staff, the State Treasurer and Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement's Board.

The State has three other postemployment benefit funds, the Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund (State OPEB), the Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefit Fund (RTHMB) and the Vermont Municipal Employees Health Benefit Fund (Muni OPEB). The State OPEB is invested in the Trust Investment Account utilized as an investment vehicle by many of the State's primary funds. The RTHMB has no investments. The Muni OPEB is invested under the authority of the Municipal Retirement Board of Trustees and utilizes an outside administrator, ICMA-RC employing mutual funds.

Investments are stated at fair value in the case of marketable securities and at estimated fair value for certain nonmarketable securities. Money market and other short-term investments are reported at fair value when published market prices and quotations are available, or for certain securities at amortized cost. Real estate is carried at the net asset value of each retirement system's real estate fund investments, which net asset value is further based on the fair market value of the real properties. Properties' fair market values in each of the retirement systems' fund investments are established quarterly by real estate fund manager appraisals and are validated at least yearly by third-party property appraisals. Nonmarketable securities include alternative investments such as private equity and venture capital, which are valued using current estimates of fair value obtained from the Investment Manager (Manager) in the absence of readily determinable public market values. Such valuations generally consider variables such as the high, medium, and low values for portfolio investments; the investments' exit timetables, and the status of any proceedings leading to a liquidity event; the financial performance of investments, including comparison of comparable companies' earning multiples; cash flow analysis; and recent sales prices of investments. Management at the State Treasurer's Office is responsible for the fair value measurements of investments reported in the financial statements. The State Treasurer's Office has implemented policies and procedures to assess the reasonableness of the fair values provided; the Office believes that reported fair values at the balance sheet date are reasonable.

(a) Fair Value Measurements

The Pension and OPEB Trust Funds categorize the fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset that prioritizes inputs into three levels. The level is determined based on the lowest level of input significant to the measurement in its entirety.

- Level 1: Securities traded in an active market, on an exchange that have quoted unadjusted prices such as Exchange-traded equities, and exchange-traded derivatives.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable. These inputs are derived from market data through correlation or by other means, e.g., "market corroborated". These are primarily fixed income prices using an evaluated price provided by an independent pricing vendor or broker/dealer.

- Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Instruments are often based on internally developed models in which there are few, if any, external observation.

Below is the fair value measurement table at June 30, 2016. for the Pension and OPEB trust funds.

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits

Trust Funds' Investments

(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Investments by fair value level</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurement Level</u>		
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Debt securities:				
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 187,740	\$ -	\$ 187,740	\$ -
Corporate Debt.....	274,962	-	274,962	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	16,100	-	16,100	-
Municipals.....	4,344	-	4,344	-
Asset Backed Securities.....	8,323	-	8,323	-
Mortgage Backed Securities.....	48,879	-	48,879	-
Sovereign Debt.....	12,044	-	12,044	-
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	96,382	96,382	-	-
Total debt securities.....	648,774	96,382	552,392	-
Equity investments:				
Stock Securities.....	619,005	618,606	397	2
Equity Mutual Funds.....	7,497	7,497	-	-
Total equity securities.....	626,502	626,103	397	2
Investment derivatives:				
Options.....	(41)	(21)	(20)	-
Swaps.....	(3,326)	-	(3,326)	-
Total investment derivatives.....	(3,367)	(21)	(3,346)	-
Total investments by fair value level.....	1,271,909	\$ 722,464	\$ 549,443	\$ 2

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)

		<u>Unfunded Commitments</u>	<u>Redemption Frequency</u>	<u>Redemption Notice Period</u>
Commingled Fixed Income Mututal Funds.....	750,339	-	Daily, monthly	7-30 days
Commingled Equity Mututal Funds.....	877,945	-	Daily, monthly	1-30 days
Mutual Funds.....	558,753	-	Daily, monthly, quarterly	1-30 days
Money Market Mutual Fund.....	24,800	-	Daily	-
Real Estate Funds.....	213,883	-	Quarterly	90 days
Venture Capital Funds.....	192,951	-	Quarterly	60 days
Limited Partnerships.....	79,045	92,695	-	-
Total investments measured at NAV.....	2,697,716			
Total investments.....	\$3,969,625			

(b) Interest Rate Risk

As pension trust funds have a different investment term horizon based on a long average liability term, the VPIC manages exposure to fair value loss arising from movements in interest rates by establishing duration guidelines with its debt securities with Core, Core Plus and Global Fixed Income Managers, requiring that the duration be within a specified percentage of the duration band of the appropriate benchmark index. In the case of domestic Core Fixed Income Managers the average duration (interest rate sensitivity) of an actively managed portfolio shall not differ from the appropriate passive benchmark's duration by more than +/- 25 percent. The Core Plus portfolio restriction is +/- two years around the passive benchmark duration. With respect to Global Fixed Income portfolios, current portfolio durations are restricted to a range of one to ten years. High yield fixed income portfolios prices and yields are not as directly correlated with the general level of interest rates and are duration monitored but not duration restricted. The calculation of the duration of mortgage backed securities involves assumptions as to the expected future prepayment rate for the security. The Managers are required to calculate duration at the time of initial purchase and on a routine basis to maintain compliance with these guidelines. Fixed income Managers are required to report portfolio characteristics quarterly inclusive of portfolio duration as a measure of portfolio interest rate sensitivity.

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits**Trust Funds' Investments***(Expressed in Thousands)*

Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 to <6	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt Investments:					
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 187,740	\$ 1,900	\$ 9,587	\$ 103,936	\$ 72,317
Corporate Debt.....	274,962	11,462	149,363	102,151	11,986
Money Market Mutual Fund.....	24,800	24,800	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	16,100	16,100	-	-	-
Municipals.....	4,344	-	-	951	3,393
Asset Backed Securities.....	8,323	-	488	5,937	1,898
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations....	48,879	-	383	-	48,496
Sovereign Debt.....	12,044	1,324	5,828	3,909	983
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	846,721	846,721	-	-	-
Total Debt Investments.....	1,423,913	<u>\$ 902,307</u>	<u>\$ 165,649</u>	<u>\$ 216,884</u>	<u>\$ 139,073</u>
Other Investments:					
Equity Mutual Funds.....	885,442				
Equity Securities.....	619,005				
Mutual Funds.....	558,753				
Real Estate.....	213,883				
Venture Capital.....	192,951				
Limited Partnerships.....	79,045				
Fixed Income - Derivatives.....	(3,367)				
Total.....	<u>\$ 3,969,625</u>				

Investments per maturity schedule.....	\$ 3,969,625
Included in cash & short-term investments:	
Repurchase agreements.....	(16,100)
Money market mutual funds.....	(24,800)
Financial statement investments total.....	<u>\$ 3,928,725</u>

(c) Concentration of Credit Risk

Formal guidelines for pension funds state that no more than 5% of the fair value of a portfolio's domestic fixed income assets may be invested in the debt securities of any one issuer. No limitations on issues and issuers shall apply to obligations of U.S. Government and Federal Agencies. As of June 30, 2016, no issuer exceeded 5%.

(d) Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that a government will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the transaction fails. The VPIC manages exposure to custodial credit risk by requiring all relevant Managers to hold investments in separate accounts with VPIC's custodian. VPIC guidelines specify the custodial requirements for these accounts and the duties of the Managers and the custodian. As of June 30, 2016, all securities were registered in the name of the State at its custodian bank. Investments in pools, open-end mutual funds, and other investments not evidenced by specific securities are not categorized.

(e) Credit Risk

Detailed pension guidelines by asset class and supplemental requirements by Manager are used to set risk parameters and are stated in written contracts. These guidelines are reviewed and adopted by VPIC. Treasury staff and independent investment consultants are utilized to assure compliance. The credit risks associated with these securities are as follows:

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits**Trust Funds' Investments***(Expressed in Thousands)*

Debt Investments	Fair Value	Quality Ratings		
		Aaa	Aa	A
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ 187,740	\$ 185,840	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Debt.....	274,962	340	1,966	20,350
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	24,800	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements.....	16,100	-	-	-
Municipals.....	4,344	-	1,621	1,574
Asset Backed Securities.....	8,323	7,223	-	30
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations...	48,879	9,869	2,935	1,165
Sovereign Debt.....	12,044	4,435	1,760	968
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	846,721	-	-	-
Totals.....	\$ 1,423,913	\$ 207,707	\$ 8,282	\$ 24,087

continued below

Debt Investments	Quality Ratings			
	Baa	Ba	B and below	Unrated
US Agencies/Treasuries.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,900
Corporate Debt.....	43,331	54,291	83,636	71,048
Money Market Mutual Funds.....	-	-	-	24,800
Repurchase Agreements.....	-	-	-	16,100
Municipals.....	96	-	-	1,053
Asset Backed Securities.....	150	-	432	488
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations...	2,898	5,110	15,607	11,295
Sovereign Debt.....	3,449	72	570	790
Fixed Income Mutual Funds.....	-	-	-	846,721
Totals.....	\$ 49,924	\$ 59,473	\$ 100,245	\$ 974,195

(f) Foreign Currency Risk

Unless VPIC stipulates specific exceptions to the guidelines, the global bond portfolio may hold no more than 30% of its assets, at market value, or 120% of each country's benchmark weight (whichever is greater) in the debt securities of any single foreign government or non-U.S. government entity. For the purposes of this calculation, all countries within the European Single Currency shall count as one country. Single non-government debt security limitations are also set for the global bond portfolio. In the case of equities, the Manager is afforded flexibility in the number of issues held and their geographic or industry distribution, provided that equity holdings are within the lesser of established percentage ranges in relation to single holding limitations and a stock's weighting in the style benchmark against which the Manager is measured. Most foreign currency exposure is in the pension and investment trust funds' portfolios. The value in US dollars by foreign currency denomination and type of investment is as follows:

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits
Trust Funds' Investments
Foreign Currency Risk - International Securities at Fair Value
(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Debt</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Derivatives</u>
Australian Dollar.....	\$ 10,545	\$ 149	\$ 2,782	\$ 6,733	\$ 881
Brazilian Real.....	(84)	-	-	-	(84)
Canadian Dollar.....	7,657	111	-	7,543	3
Danish Krone.....	3,055	-	-	3,055	-
Euro.....	99,343	146	11,013	88,182	2
Hong Kong Dollar.....	3,469	37	-	3,432	-
Israeli Shekel.....	200	7	-	193	-
Japanese Yen.....	57,463	305	470	57,340	(652)
Malaysian Ringgit.....	106	5	-	101	-
Mexican Peso.....	1,143	106	787	245	5
New Turkish Lira.....	89	-	-	89	-
New Zealand Dollar.....	1,574	26	656	920	(28)
Norwegian Krone.....	2,980	-	-	2,980	-
Philippine Peso.....	1	1	-	-	-
Polish Zloty.....	131	98	-	33	-
Pound Sterling.....	58,463	113	5,560	52,262	528
Russian Ruble.....	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Singapore Dollar.....	12,842	137	-	12,706	(1)
South African Rand.....	633	14	-	619	-
South Korean Won.....	2,452	5	-	2,447	-
Swedish Krona.....	13,712	-	-	13,712	-
Swiss Franc.....	26,441	13	-	26,428	-
Thai Baht.....	191	2	-	189	-
Yuan Renminbi.....	(33)	-	-	-	(33)
Totals.....	<u>\$ 302,368</u>	<u>\$ 1,275</u>	<u>\$ 21,268</u>	<u>\$ 279,209</u>	<u>\$ 616</u>

Formal investment policy guidelines adopted by the VPIC state that international equity Managers may enter into forward exchange contracts on currency provided that use of such contracts is designed to dampen portfolio volatility and facilitate securities transaction settlements rather than leverage portfolio risk exposure. In global fixed income accounts, opportunistic currency positioning may be utilized to hedge and cross-hedge the

portfolio's currency risk exposure or in the settlement of securities transactions. The Managers may vary the total portfolio exposure to currency from fully unhedged to fully hedged. The global fixed income Managers are permitted to hedge all, some, or none of the portfolio's currency exposure. They are permitted to cross-hedge currency positions, but may not net short any currency, or net long more than 100% of the portfolio. VPIC has funds allocated to a global allocation asset Manager in the form of shares of a commingled trust. The Manager for this trust may enter into long and/or short positions in currencies of the countries represented in established indices. The strategy is permitted to cross-hedge currency exposure and will actively manage its currency exposure. This active management may go beyond fully-hedged or unhedged currency exposure, and is provided for by a specific exemption to the VPIC general guidelines.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Vermont Pension Investment Committee (VPIC) policy authorizes certain Managers to invest in derivative financial investments. Derivatives are financial arrangements between two parties whose payments are based on, or "derived" from, the performance of some agreed upon benchmark. Disclosures related to derivatives positions required under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 53 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments* (GASB No. 53) apply only to those derivative instruments held directly by the VPIC on behalf of the defined benefit plans and the external investment trust and not those held within commingled fund investment vehicles. The Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Trust Funds do not have hedgeable assets or liabilities, and all derivative instruments are considered investment derivatives, with corresponding changes in fair value reported in investment income. The fair value of all derivative financial instruments are reported in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. All of the derivatives reported at June 30, 2016, are at fair value.

The fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2016, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments for the year then ended are as follows:

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2016		
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	Notional
Fiduciary Funds					
Investment derivatives					
Futures					
Fixed income futures.....	Investment revenue	\$ (393,057)	Investment	\$ -	\$ (413)
Options					
Fixed income options.....	Investment revenue	(65,749)	Investment	(90,558)	18,000,000
Foreign currency options.....	Investment revenue	144,332	Investment	49,446	(4,300,000)
Swaps					
Credit default swaps.....	Investment revenue	(385,557)	Investment	(385,557)	18,781,582
Inflation linked swaps.....	Investment revenue	(63,240)	Investment	(63,240)	7,005,000
Fixed interest rate swaps.....	Investment revenue	(2,876,727)	Investment	(2,876,727)	936,528,122
Currency forwards					
FX forwards.....	Investment revenue	(107,021)	Investment	-	(4,112,000) Australian Dollar
	Investment revenue	38,652	Investment	-	1,297,818 Brazilian Real
	Investment revenue	2,780	Investment	-	1,000 Canadian Dollar
	Investment revenue	(32,869)	Investment	-	(314,172) Yuan Renminbi
	Investment revenue	498,387	Investment	-	(11,663,000) Euro
	Investment revenue	504,912	Investment	-	(4,342,000) Pound Sterling
	Investment revenue	(263,465)	Investment	-	(400,547,000) Japanese Yen
	Investment revenue	3,701	Investment	-	(13,890,648) Mexican Peso
	Investment revenue	(27,545)	Investment	-	(874,000) New Zealand Dollar
	Investment revenue	(5,015)	Investment	-	(48,711,626) Russian Rubble
	Investment revenue	(900)	Investment	-	(87,883) Singapore Dollar

Derivative instruments may be used for any of the following purposes:

- To gain market exposure.
- To convert financial exposure in a given currency to that of another currency (e.g., to hedge Japanese Yen exposure back to the U.S. dollar). Any and all international Managers may enter into foreign exchange contracts on currency provided that: a) such contracts are one year or less, and b) use of such contracts is limited solely and exclusively to hedging currency exposure existing within the Manager's portfolio. There shall be no foreign currency speculation or any related investment activity, with the exception of currency hedging Managers who enter into currency hedging will be guided by specific risk parameters in their contracts.
- To adjust the duration of a bond portfolio in a manner that is consistent with the accepted approach of the Manager and other contract terms applicable to the Manager.
- To make portfolio adjustments that are consistent with other elements of the VPIC's investment policies and that do not systematically increase risk or expected volatility of the rate-of-return of the total portfolio.
- For trading purposes which are intended to enhance investment returns. This purpose is subject to the requirement that it be consistent with other elements of the VPIC's investment policies and that it does not systematically increase the risk or expected volatility of the rate of return of the total portfolio.

All other uses of derivatives are prohibited unless specifically approved by the VPIC. Managers are expected to have internal risk management programs in place to ensure that derivatives-based strategies do not result in inappropriate risks to the VPIC Portfolio. Separately managed funds include the following reporting requirements: a list of all derivative positions as of quarter-end; an assessment of how the derivative positions affect the risk exposures of the total portfolio; an explanation of any significant pricing discrepancies between the Manager and custodian bank; an explanation of any non-compliance. Commingled funds provide the VPIC with a quarterly list of derivative positions and assessment of the effect on the risk exposure of the portfolio.

For derivative securities, the Custodian Bank is required to obtain two independent prices, or to notify the VPIC that two independent prices are not available. Managers are required to reconcile the valuations of all derivatives positions on a monthly basis with the Custodian Bank. Derivatives, which are futures contracts, are Commodity Futures Trading Commission approved and exchange-traded. Options may either be exchange-traded or traded over-the-counter (OTC).

Futures represent commitments to purchase (asset) or sell (liability) securities at a future date and at a specified price. Futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges (exchange traded) thereby minimizing the VPIC's credit risk. The net change in the futures contracts value is settled daily in cash with the exchanges. Net gains or losses resulting from the daily settlements are included with trading account securities gains (losses) in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Currency forwards represent forward foreign exchange contracts that are entered into in order to hedge the exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rate on the foreign currency dominated portfolio holdings. A forward foreign exchange contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date at a negotiated forward rate. The gain or loss arising from the difference between the original contracts and the closing of such contracts is included in the net realized gains or losses on foreign currency related transactions in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. Only forward currency contracts are defined as derivatives per GASB No. 53 are reported above; currency spot contracts are not included.

Risk of loss arises from changes in currency exchange rates. At June 30, 2016, currency forward positions consisted of unrealized gains on pending foreign exchange sales of \$611,617.

Options represent or give buyers the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a preset price over a specified period. The option's price is usually a small percentage of the underlying asset's value. As a writer of financial options, the VPIC receives a premium at the outset of the agreement and bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option. As a purchaser of financial

options, the VPIC pays a premium at the outset of the agreement and the counterparty bears the risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the financial instrument underlying the option.

Swaps represent an agreement between two or more parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. At June 30, 2016, the VPIC had three different types of swap arrangements; interest rate swaps, inflation linked swaps, and credit default swaps. In the most common type of interest rate swap arrangement, one party agrees to pay fixed interest payments on designated dates to a counterparty who, in turn, agrees to make return interest payments that float with some reference rate. The interest rate swaps allowed the VPIC to effectively convert long term variable interest investments into fixed interest rate investments. Credit default swaps are used to manage credit exposure without buying securities outright. Gains and losses on swaps are determined based on market values and are recorded in the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.

Counter-party creditworthiness, for non-exchange traded derivatives, shall be at a minimum of "A3" as defined by Moody's Investor Service, "A-" by Standard & Poor's, and "A-" by Fitch. The use of counter-parties holding a split rating with one of the ratings below A3/A- is prohibited. The use of unrated counter-parties is prohibited. Individual counter-party exposure, for non-exchange traded commodity derivatives, is limited to 50% of the notional amount of the VPIC Portfolio commodity derived exposure. An exception is allowed if the total commodity derivative exposure is less than \$3 million. Any entity acting as counter-party must be regulated in either the United States or the United Kingdom. All other uses of derivatives are prohibited unless specifically approved by the VPIC. Managers are expected to have internal risk management programs in place to ensure that derivatives-based strategies do not result in inappropriate risks to the VPIC portfolio. For fiscal year 2016 all counterparties for derivatives met the VPIC counterparty risk rating requirements.

The following shows the market value of credit exposure per Moody's ratings at June 30, 2016.

<u>Moody's Rating</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
Aa3.....	\$ 58,644
A1.....	706,742
A2.....	233,045
A3.....	190,980
Baa2.....	142,107
Not rated.....	2,581
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,334,099</u>

In addition, Manager credit research teams are tasked with evaluating potential counterparties for their creditworthiness as counterparties, not relying on ratings agencies alone. Managers evaluate individual counterparties using various methods of credit analysis: company visits, reports, earnings updates and take into account other factors, including the broker's/dealer's reputation for sound management, the past experience of the Manager with the broker/dealer, market levels for its debt and equity, its quality of liquidity provided and its share of market participation. At June 30, 2016, risk concentrations are as shown on the following page.

(Table on next page.)

Counterparty Name	Percentage of Net Exposure	Moody's Rating	S&P Rating	Fitch Rating
Bank of America NA.....	30%	A1	A	A+
Morgan Stanley Capital Services.....	14%	A3	BBB+	A
Deutsche Bank AG.....	11%	Baa2	BBB+	A-
Citibank NA.....	9%	A1	A	A+
Societe Generale Paris.....	9%	A1	-	-
Barclays Bank PLC.....	7%	A2	A-	A
Credit Suisse International.....	6%	A2	A	A-
BNP Paribas S.A.....	5%	A2	A	A+
JP Morgan Chase Bank.....	4%	Aa3	A+	AA-
Goldman Sachs Bank USA.....	2%	A1	A	A+
UBS AG.....	2%	A1	A+	A+
Goldman Sachs International.....	1%	A1	A	A
Merril Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith....	0%	-	A	A+
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.....	0%	Aa3	AA-	AA-

VPIC's Managers use master agreements and may receive additional protection through the collateralization requirements, which helps to mitigate a party's exposure to another party in the event of a default or termination event by requiring the pledging/posting of assets to the other party to secure any outstanding obligations under certain transactions. By regular, generally daily, movement of collateral on forward settling trades, VPIC's exposure to any particular counterparty can be reduced. Collateral movement threshold for securities under the master forward agreements typically ranges from \$0 to \$250,000 per account, depending on the particular counterparty. Managers require daily posting of collateral with many of our counterparties.

VPIC does not have a formal policy regarding master netting arrangements. As a general practice, Managers use industry standardized contracts, generally known as "master agreements" or "netting agreements," counterparty risk is reduced by providing parties to a transaction the ability to close out and net its total exposure to a counterparty in event of a default with respect to all transactions governed under that particular agreement. These agreements (ISDA Master Agreement and Credit Support Annex, Master OTC Options Agreement, Master Securities Forward Transaction Agreement, Global/Master Repurchase Agreement) allow parties to a transaction to know their legal rights and obligations, in addition to an ability to net. Managers generally put master agreements in place on behalf of each account it manages and each separate counterparty legal entity with which it transacts. The maximum amount of loss VPIC would face in case of default of all counterparties as of June 30, 2016, consists of the aggregated fair value of OTC positions in the amount of \$390,264.

Derivative instruments often contain credit-risk-related contingent features that could result in an immediate payment to the counterparty. For example, a material adverse change clause could provide the counterparty with the right to early terminate the derivative agreement. Alternatively, it could provide a basis for renegotiating the agreement if specific events occur, such as a downgrade of the entity's credit rating below investment grade. These provisions may include an obligation to post additional collateral in instances where the credit-risk contingent feature is triggered or the counterparty is provided the right to terminate the agreement early.

The VPIC funds hold mortgage-backed securities including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) at fair value. Mortgage-backed securities represent a direct interest in a pool of mortgage loans. CMOs are bonds that are collateralized by whole loan mortgages, mortgages pass-through securities, or stripped mortgage-backed securities. Income is derived from payments and pre-payments of principal and interest generated from collateral mortgages. Cash flows are distributed to different investment tranches in accordance with the payment order established for the CMO instrument. Cash flows associated with these tranches may demonstrate varying degrees of sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations. A reduction in interest rates may cause some of the tranches to experience a reduction in fair value as prepayments reduce the interest payments, causing a decline in total cash flows. In a rising interest rate environment, an increase in interest payment and cash flows may cause an increase in fair value.

Risk is minimized through the purchase of high quality instruments with limited default or prepayment risk. Agency fixed and floating rate pass-through, U.S. Treasury securities and cash equivalents can be held without limitation. Securities designed to provide more precisely targeted maturities (Sequential Collateralized Mortgage Obligations) and those that create tranches, or Planned Amortization Classes (PAC I and PAC II), with cash flows that are protected from prepayment changes within certain limits, may also be purchased without limitation. Policy restrictions and portfolio percentage limitations are established for the purchase of more interest rate sensitive instruments and certain interest rate and price stress tests are required.

Asset-backed securities are collateralized by a loan, lease, or receivable other than real estate. Payments are collected by a servicer through a "pass-through" arrangement. As monthly payments of principal and interest are made, the pass-through security holder is entitled to a pro rata portion of the payments received. Risk of prepayment varies with the underlying assets. Risk is minimized through the purchase of high quality instruments with limited default or prepayment risk.

C. Receivables

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	Governmental Funds		Internal	Total
	Major	Non-major	Service Funds	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities				
Taxes				
Personal and corporate income.....	\$ 143,118,231	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143,118,231
Sales and use.....	67,717,596	-	-	67,717,596
Meals and rooms.....	39,733,138	-	-	39,733,138
Purchase and use.....	452,352	-	-	452,352
Motor Fuel.....	3,267,139	78,810	-	3,345,949
Other taxes.....	98,282,450	-	-	98,282,450
Subtotal.....	352,570,906	78,810	-	352,649,716
Allowance for uncollectibles.....	(99,015,660)	-	-	(99,015,660)
Taxes receivable, net.....	\$ 253,555,246	\$ 78,810	\$ -	\$ 253,634,056
		Current receivable.....	\$	123,112,527
		Non-current receivable.....		130,521,529
		Total taxes receivable, net.....	\$	253,634,056
Loans and notes				
Loans and notes receivable.....	\$ 288,116,230	\$ -	\$ 851,207	\$ 288,967,437
Allowance for uncollectibles.....	(717,500)	-	-	(717,500)
Loans and notes receivable, net.....	\$ 287,398,730	\$ -	\$ 851,207	\$ 288,249,937
		Current receivable.....	\$	20,316,411
		Non-current receivable.....		267,933,526
		Total loans and notes receivable, net.....	\$	288,249,937

continued on following page

	Governmental Funds		Internal	Total
	Major	Non-major	Service Funds	Governmental Activities
Federal grants				
Human services.....	\$ 158,194,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158,194,950
Protection to Persons and Property.....	10,785,593	-	-	10,785,593
Transportation.....	46,851,107	-	-	46,851,107
Other.....	19,363,585	76,629	-	19,440,214
Federal grants.....	\$ 235,195,235	\$ 76,629	\$ -	\$ 235,271,864
Other				
Accrued interest and other receivables.....	\$ 121,735,951	\$ 117,232	\$ 17,311,603	\$ 139,164,786
Allowance for uncollectibles.....	(38,052,392)	(7,750)	(12,922)	(38,073,064)
Other receivables, net.....	\$ 83,683,559	\$ 109,482	\$ 17,298,681	101,091,722
Interfund loans receivable and due from other funds from Fiduciary Funds.....				23,100,727
Less Internal Service Funds' receivables from Governmental Funds.....				(8,592,789)
Other receivables, net.....				\$ 115,599,660
				Current receivable..... \$ 74,049,006
				Non-current receivable..... 41,550,654
				Total other receivable, net..... \$ 115,599,660

	Enterprise Funds		Total
	Major	Non-major	Business-type Activities
Business-type activities			
Taxes			
Unemployment.....	\$ 44,772,002	\$ 717,582	\$ 45,489,584
Allowance for uncollectibles.....	(5,802,696)	-	(5,802,696)
Taxes receivable, net.....	\$ 38,969,306	\$ 717,582	\$ 39,686,888
Loans and notes receivable.....	\$ -	\$ 1,207,525	\$ 1,207,525
			Current receivable..... \$ 589,916
			Non-current receivable..... 617,609
Total loans and notes receivable, net.....			\$ 1,207,525
Federal grants.....	\$ 518,970	\$ -	\$ 518,970
Other			
Accrued interest and other receivables.....	\$ 6,167,107	\$ 393,889	\$ 6,560,996
Allowance for uncollectibles.....	(24,280)	(1,400)	(25,680)
Other receivables, net	\$ 6,142,827	\$ 392,489	\$ 6,535,316
			Current receivable..... \$ 6,527,385
			Non-current receivable..... 7,931
Total other receivable, net.....			\$ 6,535,316

D. Interfund Balances**1. Due From/To Other Funds**

Due from/to other funds represents amounts owed to one State fund by another, for goods sold, services received or reimbursement of costs. The balances of due from/to other funds at June 30, 2016, are as follows.

Due From Other Funds	Due to Other Funds			
	Governmental Funds			
	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Education Fund	Special Fund
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 6,874	\$ -	\$ 122,397
Transportation Fund	7,390	-	-	139,683
Education Fund	9	-	-	-
Special Fund	1,065,496	617,226	8,495	-
Federal Revenue Fund	49,519	179	-	343,931
Global Commitment Fund	30,748,620	-	-	29,189,170
Non-major Governmental Funds	6,720	-	-	9,904
Liquor Control Fund	392	-	-	54,752
Vermont Lottery Commission	-	-	5,509	-
Internal Service Funds	1,514,299	2,055,292	9,324	12,607,241
Total	\$ 33,392,445	\$ 2,679,571	\$ 23,328	\$ 42,467,078

continued below

Due From Other Funds	Due to Other Funds				
	Governmental Funds			Proprietary Funds	
	Federal Revenue Fund	Global Commitment Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund
General Fund	\$ 218,020	\$ 30,670	\$ 4,737	\$ 18,692	\$ -
Transportation Fund	566	88	48	1,012	-
Special Fund	1,778,814	81,639	44,069	814,255	-
Federal Revenue Fund	-	93,105	-	332,342	-
Global Commitment Fund	306,240	-	-	-	-
Non-major Governmental Funds	-	-	3,050	1,760	-
Non-major Enterprise Funds	-	-	-	11,165	72,024
Internal Service Funds	4,145,604	208,876	1,741,789	-	-
Total	\$ 6,449,244	\$ 414,378	\$ 1,793,693	\$ 1,179,226	\$ 72,024

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Due From Other Funds	Due to Other Funds				
	Proprietary Funds				Total
	Liquor Control Fund	Vermont Lottery Fund	Non-major Enterprise Funds	Fiduciary Funds	
General Fund	\$ 281,597	\$ -	\$ 2,200	\$ 23,871	\$ 709,058
Transportation Fund	115	-	-	-	148,902
Education Fund	-	-	-	-	9
Special Fund	1,098	-	-	-	4,411,092
Federal Revenue Fund	-	-	-	-	819,076
Global Commitment Fund	-	-	-	-	60,244,030
Non-major Governmental Funds	-	-	-	-	21,434
Liquor Control Fund	-	-	-	-	55,144
Vermont Lottery Commission	-	-	-	-	5,509
Non-major Enterprise Funds	-	-	-	-	83,189
Internal Service Funds	18,940	8,800	796	10,756	22,321,717
Total	\$ 301,750	\$ 8,800	\$ 2,996	\$ 34,627	\$ 88,819,160

2. Advances To/From Other Funds

The General Fund has made cash advances to certain proprietary funds for imprest petty cash disbursements needs. The General Fund advances to other funds at June 30, 2016, are summarized below.

Proprietary Funds

Vermont Lottery Fund	\$ 300,000
Liquor Control Fund	75
Non-major Proprietary Funds	200

Total \$ 300,275

3. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The primary government cash in most funds is pooled in the State Treasurer's accounts. When a fund has a deficit cash balance, this amount is reclassified to a liability account - interfund payable. The General Fund reports the corresponding interfund receivable for the cash borrowed from the pool. The following funds at June 30, 2016, reported interfund payables. It is expected that certain amounts due the General Fund from the Internal Service Funds will not be repaid within one year. It is expected that these interfund payables will be reduced in future years through changes to billing rates and management of operations.

Proprietary Funds

Non-major Enterprise Funds	\$ 3,077,091
Internal Service Funds	62,050,470

Fiduciary Funds

Pension and OPEB Trust Funds	23,059,216
Agency Funds	6,884

Total \$ 88,193,661

4. Inter - Primary Government/Component Unit Balances

Advances to component units consist of the amounts advanced under various agreements with component units to use the funds for specific programs. As the component unit uses the funds, the advance is reduced and expenditures are recognized by the State. At June 30, 2016, the advances to component units reported in the General Fund (\$5,500,000) and Special Fund (\$17,145) are advances to the Vermont Economic Development Authority for interest rate subsidies.

Due from component units/Due to primary government consist of the amounts owed to the primary government for programs administered by component units, in accordance with memoranda of understanding with State departments, and for the elimination of negative balances in the State Treasurer's pooled cash. Due from primary government/Due to component units consist of amounts appropriated from the primary government's funds to the component units that had not been disbursed by fiscal year end.

At June 30, 2016, these account balances are as follows.

	<u>Vermont Housing & Conservation Board</u>	<u>Vermont Veteran's Home</u>	<u>Total</u>
Due from Component Units			
General Fund	\$ 2,748,959	\$ 147,347	\$ 2,896,306
Special Fund	-	933,104	933,104
Due to Component Units			
Non-major Governmental Funds	<u>(1,767,227)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,767,227)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 981,732</u>	<u>\$ 1,080,451</u>	<u>\$ 2,062,183</u>

5. Interfund Transfers

Transfers between funds occur when one fund collects revenues and transfers the assets to another for expenditure or when one fund provides working capital to another fund. All transfers are legally authorized by the Legislature through either statute or Appropriation Acts.

The Education Fund received transfers from the General Fund and the Vermont Lottery Commission to support the general State grant for local education. The Special Fund received transfers from the General Fund for the Next Generation Fund, from the Transportation Fund for FEMA related projects, from the Federal Revenue Fund for the earned income tax credit for the year, and from the Global Commitment Fund for special education school-based Medicaid services. The Global Commitment Fund received transfers from the General and Special Funds for Medicaid related services provided under the Vermont Global Commitment to Health Medicaid waiver.

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, are as follows:

(Table on next page.)

Transfers Out				
Governmental Funds				
Transfers in	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Special Fund	Federal Revenue Fund
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,285,376	\$ 16,216,920
Transportation Fund	-	-	151,045	-
Education Fund	303,343,381	-	9,623,609	-
Special Fund	9,079,669	1,975,902	-	21,304,720
Federal Revenue Fund	-	-	475,271	-
Global Commitment Fund	281,668,391	-	283,103,401	-
Non-major Governmental Funds	67,050,703	4,871,384	16,546,937	1,152,158
Internal Service Funds	-	162,504	-	-
Total	\$ 661,142,144	\$ 7,009,790	\$ 333,185,639	\$ 38,673,798

continued below

Transfers Out				
Governmental Funds			Proprietary Funds	
Transfers in	Global Commitment Funds	Non-major Governmental Funds	Liquor Control Fund	Vermont Lottery Commission
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 1,180,623	\$ -
Education Fund	-	-	-	26,415,176
Special Fund	26,141,689	-	27,794	-
Federal Revenue Fund	-	2,816,787	-	-
Total	\$ 26,141,689	\$ 2,836,787	\$ 1,208,417	\$ 26,415,176

continued below

Transfers Out			
Transfers in	Non-major Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,702,919
Transportation Fund	-	-	151,045
Education Fund	-	-	339,382,166
Special Fund	-	635,500	59,165,274
Federal Revenue Fund	886,000	-	4,178,058
Global Commitment Fund	-	-	564,771,792
Non-major Governmental Funds	-	-	89,621,182
Internal Service Funds	-	-	162,504
Total	\$ 886,000	\$ 635,500	\$ 1,098,134,940

E. Capital Assets**1. Capital Asset Activity**

Capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, was as follows:

Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance Restated*	Additions	Deletions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Land, land use rights, and land improvements	\$ 129,341,523	\$ 17,019,212	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146,360,735
Construction in process	645,124,910	312,326,475	(378,741,046)	(2,139,787)	576,570,552
Works of art	136,003	-	-	-	136,003
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>774,602,436</u>	<u>329,345,687</u>	<u>(378,741,046)</u>	<u>(2,139,787)</u>	<u>723,067,290</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings and improvements	506,773,516	174,310,686	(11,824,684)	-	669,259,518
Machinery and equipment	360,739,817	107,349,557	(11,900,120)	-	456,189,254
Infrastructure	<u>2,230,126,997</u>	<u>177,671,516</u>	<u>(46,880,324)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,360,918,189</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>3,097,640,330</u>	<u>459,331,759</u>	<u>(70,605,128)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,486,366,961</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Buildings and improvements	(222,538,955)	(21,711,097)	7,263,080	-	(236,986,972)
Machinery and equipment	(149,590,515)	(40,643,003)	11,105,553	-	(179,127,965)
Infrastructure	<u>(955,448,143)</u>	<u>(100,923,395)</u>	<u>46,713,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,009,657,633)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,327,577,613)</u>	<u>(163,277,495)</u>	<u>65,082,538</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,425,772,570)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>1,770,062,717</u>	<u>296,054,264</u>	<u>(5,522,590)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,060,594,391</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,544,665,153</u>	<u>\$ 625,399,951</u>	<u>\$ (384,263,636)</u>	<u>\$ (2,139,787)</u>	<u>\$ 2,783,661,681</u>

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Reclassifications	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Construction in process	\$ 1,595,166	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,312,660)	\$ 282,506
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,595,166</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,312,660)</u>	<u>282,506</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings and improvements	59,935	-	-	-	59,935
Machinery and equipment	<u>2,242,951</u>	<u>229,923</u>	<u>(189,675)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,283,199</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>2,302,886</u>	<u>229,923</u>	<u>(189,675)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,343,134</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Buildings and improvements	(56,802)	(1,030)	-	-	(57,832)
Machinery and equipment	<u>(1,675,627)</u>	<u>(204,983)</u>	<u>171,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,708,764)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,732,429)</u>	<u>(206,013)</u>	<u>171,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,766,596)</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>570,457</u>	<u>23,910</u>	<u>(17,829)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>576,538</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,165,623</u>	<u>\$ 23,910</u>	<u>\$ (17,829)</u>	<u>\$ (1,312,660)</u>	<u>\$ 859,044</u>

*See Note V. F. - Accounting Changes for information on the governmental activities beginning balance restatement.

<u>Fiduciary Activities</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Reclassifications</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Machinery and equipment	\$ 7,271,834	\$ 1,090,020	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,361,854
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,271,834	1,090,020	-	-	8,361,854
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Machinery and equipment	(1,828,948)	(810,229)	-	-	(2,639,177)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,828,948)	(810,229)	-	-	(2,639,177)
Fiduciary activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,442,886	\$ 279,791	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,722,677

Current period depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Primary Government as follows:

Governmental Activities

General Government	\$ 22,518,937
Protection to Persons and Property	6,025,477
Human Services	20,800,304
Labor	153,562
General Education	29,052
Natural Resources	2,248,568
Commerce & Community Development	331,744
Transportation	100,664,587
Depreciation on capital assets held by Internal Service Funds	10,505,264
Total	\$ 163,277,495

Business-type Activities

Liquor Control	\$ 204,409
Vermont Lottery Commission	1,604
Total	\$ 206,013

Fiduciary Activities

Pension Trust Funds	\$ 809,171
Private Purpose Trust Fund	1,058
Total	\$ 810,229

2. Impairment of Capital Assets

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the State recognized impairment losses for damage caused by Tropical Storm Irene. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, insurance recoveries during the year were used to offset the amount of loss that was recognized. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, final insurance recoveries payment in the amount of \$6.4 million was received and recorded as revenues.

F. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows

Deferred outflows in the government-wide Statement of Net Position governmental activities consist of the unamortized balance of losses related to refunding of debt. The difference between the reacquisition price (the amount placed in escrow to pay for advance refunding) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, is reported as a deferred outflow and recognized as a component of interest over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.

The change in deferred outflows of resources for the loss on refunding of bonds payable is as follows:

Balance, July 1, 2015	\$ 8,414,684
Deferred amount on new refundings	2,757,102
Current year amortization	(1,323,008)
Balance, June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 9,848,778</u>

Additional information regarding governmental and business-type activities' deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension liabilities can be found in Note IV. G. 4.

Deferred inflows in the governmental funds Balance Sheet consist of unavailable amounts related to revenue recognition. Revenues and other governmental fund financial resources are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both available and measurable. When an asset is recorded in governmental fund financial statements but the revenue is not available, a deferred inflow of resources is reported until such time as the revenue becomes available.

G. Long-term Liabilities

1. General Obligation & Special Obligation Bonds Payable

General obligation bonds payable have been authorized and issued primarily to provide funds for acquisition and construction of capital facilities for higher education, public and mental health, correctional facilities, environmental conservation purposes, maintenance and construction of highways, assistance to municipalities for construction of water and sewage systems, and local schools.

Once authorized by the Legislature, the State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, may issue general obligation bonds. The bonds are to be payable in substantially equal or diminishing amounts, the first such payment to be payable not later than five years after the date of the bonds, and the last such payment to be made no later than twenty years after the date of the bonds.

Special obligation transportation infrastructure bonds are limited obligations of the State of Vermont payable from and secured solely by a pledge of funds held in trust by the Peoples United Bank in accordance with the terms of a Trust Agreement. Funding sources for the pledged funds are funds to be received from the Motor Fuel Infrastructure Assessments as authorized by Act 50 of the 2009 legislative session. The proceeds from this issue are expected to be expended for transportation infrastructure purposes, namely the rehabilitation or replacement of State bridges, and construction of roadway capacity projects.

The changes in bonds principal payable for fiscal year 2016 are summarized in the following schedule.

	General Obligation Bonds	Special Obligation Bonds	Total Obligation Bonds
Balance, July 1, 2015	\$ 585,200,000	\$ 31,395,000	\$ 616,595,000
Additions:			
Issuances	115,580,000	-	115,580,000
Total	115,580,000	-	115,580,000
Deductions:			
Redemptions	(48,495,000)	(1,510,000)	(50,005,000)
Defeasance	(25,250,000)	-	(25,250,000)
Total	(73,745,000)	(1,510,000)	(75,255,000)
Balance, June 30, 2016	\$ 627,035,000	\$ 29,885,000	\$ 656,920,000

General obligation and special obligation transportation infrastructure bonds outstanding at June 30, 2016, are shown on the following page:

General Obligation and Special Obligation Transportation Infrastructure Bonds Outstanding at June 30, 2016

				Maturity Value			Maturity Value
				Sources of Payments			of Bonds
Date	Date Series	Interest	Amount of	General	Transportation	Special	Outstanding
Issued	Matures	Rates %	Original Issue	Fund	Fund	Fund	Total
General Obligation Current Interest Bonds:							
2/21/2007	7/15/2026	4.0 to 5.0	30,000,000	750,000	-	-	750,000
3/15/2007	7/15/2016	3.375 to 4.0	9,500,000	950,000	-	-	950,000
3/15/2007	7/15/2016	3.375 to 4.0	5,000,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
11/28/2007	7/15/2027	3.50 to 5.25	35,000,000	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
12/20/2007	7/15/2017	3.0 to 4.0	11,000,000	2,200,000	-	-	2,200,000
12/20/2007	7/15/2017	3.0 to 5.0	29,195,000	1,400,828	34,172	-	1,435,000
3/11/2009	3/1/2029	2.0 to 5.0	50,500,000	3,795,000	3,780,000	-	7,575,000
2/3/2010	8/15/2016	2.0 to 5.0	11,200,000	1,600,000	-	-	1,600,000
2/3/2010	8/15/2029	3.75 to 5.2	40,800,000	40,800,000	-	-	40,800,000
3/11/2010	8/15/2019	2.0 to 2.8	20,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	8,000,000
3/11/2010	8/15/2021	2.0 to 5.0	29,155,000	20,120,000	-	-	20,120,000
3/11/2010	8/15/2021	2.0 to 5.0	9,675,000	9,240,000	-	-	9,240,000
10/26/2010	8/15/2030	1.45 to 4.7	46,250,000	43,750,000	-	-	43,750,000
11/30/2010	8/15/2020	1.5 to 5.0	25,000,000	12,500,000	-	-	12,500,000
3/21/2012	8/15/2022	0.6 to 3.0	25,000,000	18,700,000	-	-	18,700,000
3/21/2012	8/15/2030	3.0 to 3.5	28,000,000	28,000,000	-	-	28,000,000
3/21/2012	8/15/2016	1.0 to 2.0	10,000,000	550,000	-	-	550,000
3/21/2012	8/15/2025	0.6 to 5.0	69,060,000	61,335,261	1,104,739	-	62,440,000
10/11/2012	8/15/2024	2.0 to 5.0	26,765,000	21,900,000	-	-	21,900,000
10/11/2012	8/15/2032	2.0 to 5.0	66,420,000	57,305,000	-	-	57,305,000
11/14/2013	8/15/2028	2.0 to 5.0	25,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
11/14/2013	8/15/2033	2.0 to 5.0	42,810,000	41,020,000	-	-	41,020,000
11/14/2013	8/15/2024	3.0 to 5.0	18,935,000	7,045,000	-	-	7,045,000
12/9/2014	8/15/2029	0.14 to 5.0	20,310,000	19,425,000	-	-	19,425,000
12/9/2014	8/15/2034	5.00	53,245,000	50,450,000	-	-	50,450,000
12/9/2014	8/15/2027	3.0 to 5.0	36,205,000	32,347,065	132,935	320,000	32,800,000
10/22/2015	8/15/2030	2.0 to 5.0	28,515,000	28,515,000	-	-	28,515,000
10/22/2015	8/15/2035	2.625 to 5.0	61,345,000	61,345,000	-	-	61,345,000
10/22/2015	8/15/2028	2.0 to 4.0	25,720,000	23,120,000	2,600,000	-	25,720,000
Total General Obligation Current Interest Bonds				619,063,154	7,651,846	320,000	627,035,000
Special Obligation Transportation Infrastructure Bonds:							
8/3/2010	6/15/2030	2.0 to 4.0	14,400,000	-	10,840,000	-	10,840,000
8/9/2012	6/15/2032	2.0 to 3.0	10,820,000	-	9,035,000	-	9,035,000
8/8/2013	6/15/2033	3.0 to 4.25	11,165,000	-	10,010,000	-	10,010,000
Total Special Obligation Transportation Bonds				-	29,885,000	-	29,885,000
Total General Obligation and Special Obligation Bonds				\$ 619,063,154	\$ 37,536,846	\$ 320,000	\$ 656,920,000

At June 30, 2016, there remains \$82,640,070 of authorized but unissued general obligation bonds.

Future general and special obligation debt service requirements at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Current Interest Bonds		Special Obligation Current Interest Bonds		Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2017	\$ 49,975,000	\$ 24,515,078	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 956,413	\$ 76,991,491
2018	47,345,000	21,595,941	1,590,000	913,738	71,444,679
2019	46,455,000	19,844,098	1,635,000	869,688	68,803,786
2020	44,740,000	18,000,978	1,675,000	822,663	65,238,641
2021	44,805,000	16,198,670	1,730,000	772,613	63,506,283
2022-2026	193,140,000	56,771,131	9,445,000	3,068,923	262,425,054
2027-2031	143,945,000	23,626,775	10,060,000	1,451,049	179,082,824
2032-2036	56,630,000	4,166,725	2,205,000	117,488	63,119,213
Totals	<u>\$ 627,035,000</u>	<u>\$ 184,719,396</u>	<u>\$ 29,885,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,972,575</u>	<u>\$ 850,611,971</u>

2. Bond Refundings

During the 2016 fiscal year, the State issued general obligation refunding bonds 2015 Series C in the amount of \$25,720,000 to be used solely to refund portions of the State's general obligation bonds. Through advanced refunding, portions of the 2009 Series A Bonds were refunded with proceeds from the 2015 Series C Bonds on a current basis of \$25,250,000. The total refunded amount of \$25,250,000 results in defeasance of debt and the liabilities have been removed from the State's financial statements. Total proceeds inclusive of premium for the 2015 Series C is \$28,447,443, after paying \$154,526 in refunding bond issuance costs, \$28,292,178 was paid to the bond escrow agent. The net carrying value of the refunded debt was \$25,535,076. The State has taken advantage of lower interest rates; and has decreased its aggregate debt service payments by \$2,464,019 over the thirteen years ending August 2028. The economic gain (the present value of the debt service savings) for the State through this transaction is \$1,876,469 using a discount rate of 2.3239098%.

During fiscal years 2016, 2015, and 2012, the State defeased "in-substance" certain general obligation bonds by issuing new bonds and by placing the proceeds of these new bonds in an irrevocable trust. These trust assets are utilized to make all debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, these trust assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements.

The total amount of defeased bonds remaining outstanding at June 30, 2016, is \$70,750,000.

3. Lease Commitments

A. Operating Leases

The State is committed under various operating leases covering real property (land and buildings) and equipment. Although lease terms vary, certain leases continue subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. If continuation is reasonably assured, leases requiring appropriation by the General Assembly are considered non-cancelable leases for financial reporting purposes. It should also be noted that the State is currently negotiating a small number of operating leases on which rent is being paid on a month-by-month basis and for which there is no signed agreement. These leases have not been included in the following table.

Total lease payments paid by the primary government in fiscal year 2016 was \$17,781,298 for operating leases of which \$17,654,025 was paid for property leases, \$117,044 for equipment leases and \$7,184 for non-cancelable land rentals, and \$3,045 for cancelable land rentals.

The following is a summary of the estimated future minimum rental commitments under operating leases for real property and equipment at June 30, 2016:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>		
	<u>Non-Cancelable Leases</u>	<u>Cancelable Leases</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017.....	\$ 12,787,079	\$ 2,845	\$ 12,789,924
2018.....	11,590,165	2,845	11,593,010
2019.....	10,254,591	2,845	10,257,436
2020.....	9,483,282	2,845	9,486,127
2021.....	8,810,766	1,645	8,812,411
2022 - 2026....	21,680,200	2,225	21,682,425
2027 - 2031....	1,275,565	2,225	1,277,790
Totals	<u>\$ 75,881,648</u>	<u>\$ 17,475</u>	<u>\$ 75,899,123</u>

B. Capital Leases

The State has entered into capital lease arrangements to acquire additional office space and to make energy efficiency improvements with a present value of minimum lease payments totaling \$14,040,697. The majority of this total is from a building lease between ReArch Company, LLC and the State of Vermont. The agreement is one piece of a multi-part downtown redevelopment strategy for the City of Saint Albans. Various State Agencies and Departments commenced leasing the new office space in December, 2014. The lease commitment assumes a 20 year term, however, the agreement has an option that would allow the State to purchase the property on the tenth anniversary of the lease. The present value of the minimum lease payments for this building lease is \$10,235,199. In addition, the State continues to lease from HLF B, Inc., for energy efficiency projects for State buildings located in Montpelier, Waterbury and Middlesex. The present value of the minimum lease payments from the HLF B agreement is \$3,776,619.

Capital lease payments for the primary government in 2016 totaled \$1,172,874 with \$7,935 for machinery and equipment and \$400,973 for building improvements, and \$763,966 for the building lease in Saint Albans.

The future minimum lease obligation and the net present value of the minimum lease payments at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>
2017.....	\$ 1,195,518
2018.....	1,218,029
2019.....	922,040
2020.....	835,079
2021.....	853,868
2022 - 2026	4,566,312
2027 - 2031	5,103,666
2032 - 2036	3,825,650
Total minimum lease payments.....	18,520,162
Less interest.....	(7,599,691)
Present value of minimum lease payments....	<u>\$ 10,920,471</u>

4. Retirement Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

In accordance with State statutes, the State Treasurer and the individual retirement systems' Board of Trustees administer the State's three defined benefit pension plans and two defined contribution plans. In addition to providing pension benefits, the State also offers other postemployment medical insurance benefit plans to retirees of the Vermont State Retirement System and State Teachers' Retirement System. Disclosures relating to defined benefit pension plans are included in 4. A. below, those relating to defined contribution pension plans are included in 4. B. below, and those relating to other postemployment benefits (OPEB) are included in 4. C. below.

These systems are considered part of the State's reporting entity and are included in the accompanying financial statements as pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds in the fiduciary fund type. There are no separate stand-alone financial statements issued for these plans.

Summary of significant accounting policies – basis of accounting and valuation of investments

The financial statements for the pension and other postemployment benefit trust funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan members' contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The employers' contributions are recognized when legally due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from the plans' net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension plans. All investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price on June 30, 2016. Securities without an establish market are reported at estimated fair value. Additional information on the plans' investments may be found in Note IV. B. - Investments.

A. Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

In order to provide the necessary disclosures that are required under the various GASB Statements, the disclosures below are separated into three sections. The first section (Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans) offers disclosures about the plans themselves - descriptions of the plans and who is covered; an analysis of the membership of the various groups of the various plans as of the end of the fiscal year; a discussion of benefits provided by each of the plans, and the financial statements of each of the three defined benefit plans.

The second section (Financial Reporting of Net Pension Liability and Pension Expense by the Employer as required by GASB Statement No. 68) provides funding information regarding the pension plans that are required by GASB Statement No. 68 - changes in net pension liability, balances of deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources (including prospective schedules of amortization of the deferred outflows and inflows), and the calculation of pension expense for the year.

The third section (Net Pension Liability and Disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 67) provides the information that is required by GASB Statement No. 67 - the calculation of the net pension liability; the actuarial assumptions and census data that were used in calculating that NPL; the discount rate that was used in the calculations; and the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate. The Statement of Net Plan Position and the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 are included at the end of this section.

1. Disclosures about the Defined Benefit Retirement Plans

This first section provides the disclosures about the defined benefit retirement plans required by GASB Statement No. 67, including the plan descriptions, benefits and membership at June 30, 2016.

Plan Descriptions

The Vermont State Retirement System (VSRS) (3 V.S.A. Chapter 16) is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan which covers substantially all general State employees and State Police, except employees hired in a temporary capacity. Membership in the system is a condition of employment.

Management of the plan is vested in the VSRS Retirement Board, which consists of an appointee of the governor; state treasurer; commissioner of human resources; commissioner of finance and management; three members of the Vermont State Employees' Association who are active members of the system (each chosen by such association in accordance with its articles of association) and one retired state employee who is a beneficiary of the system (to be elected by the Vermont Retired State Employees' Association).

The State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) (16 V.S.A. Chapter 55) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation. It covers nearly all public day school and nonsectarian private high school teachers and administrators as well as teachers in schools and teacher training institutions within and supported by the State that are controlled by the State Board of Education. Membership in the system for those covered classes is a condition of employment. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the retirement system consisted of 274 participating employers.

Management of the plan is vested in the STRS Board of Trustees, which consists of the secretary of education (ex-officio); the state treasurer (ex-officio); the commissioner of financial regulation (ex-officio); two trustees and one alternate who are members of the system (each elected by the members of the system under rules adopted by the board) and one trustee and one alternate who are retired members of the system receiving retirement benefits (who are elected by the Association of Retired Teachers of Vermont).

The Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System (MERS) (24 V.S.A., Chapter 125) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan designed for school districts and other municipal employees that work on a regular basis and also includes employees of museums and libraries if at least half of that institution's operating expenses are met by municipal funds. An employee of any employer that becomes affiliated with the system may join at that time or at any time thereafter. Any employee hired subsequent to the effective participation date of their employer who meets the minimum hourly requirement is required to join the system. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the retirement system consisted of 441 participating employers.

Management of the plan is vested in the MERS Retirement Board of Trustees, which consists of the state treasurer; two employee representatives who at all times during their term of office are contributing members and have completed five years of creditable service (each elected by the membership of the system); one employer representative who shall at all times during their term of office be a member of the governing body, chief executive officer or supervisor of a participating employer (elected by the membership of the system) and one employer representative who shall at all times during their term of office be a member of the governing body, chief executive officer or supervisor of a participating employer (appointed by the governor from candidates jointly submitted by the Vermont League of Cities and Towns and the Vermont School Boards Association).

Copies of each individual defined benefit retirement plan's annual actuarial valuation report, and information describing each defined benefit plan's provisions in greater detail, are available for inspection at the Retirement Division, Office of the State Treasurer, 109 State Street, Montpelier, Vermont 05609-6901.

Membership of the Vermont State Retirement System is made up of the following:

- general employees who did not join the non-contributory system on July 1, 1981 (Group A);
- State police, law enforcement positions, and airport firefighters (Group C);
- judges (Group D); and
- terminated vested members of the non-contributory system and all other general employees (Group F).

Membership of the State Teachers' Retirement System is made up of the following:

- general teachers who did not join the non-contributory system on July 1, 1981 (Group A); and
- terminated vested members of the non-contributory system and all other general teachers (Group C).

Membership of the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System is made up of the following:

- general employees whose legislative bodies have not elected to become a member of Group B or Group C (Group A);
- general employees whose legislative bodies have elected to become members of Group B or Group C (Group B & C); and
- sworn police officers, firefighters and emergency medical personnel (Group D);

At June 30, 2016, the State Treasurer's Office reports the following membership of each of the defined benefit plans by status and group.

Vermont State Retirement System	Total	Group A	Group C	Group D	Group F
Vested Active Members	5,285	4	333	40	4,908
Non-vested Active Members	3,151	-	117	12	3,022
Total Active Members	8,436	4	450	52	7,930
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6,542	192	416	62	5,872
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them (vested)	728	4	27	1	696
Inactive Members	1,012	-	33	1	978
Total Members	16,718	200	926	116	15,476

Vermont State Teachers Retirement System	Total	Group A	Group C
Vested Active Members	7,435	5	7,430
Non-vested Active Members	2,484	-	2,484
Total Active Members	9,919	5	9,914
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	8,763	357	8,406
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them (vested)	747	3	744
Inactive Members	2,454	2	2,452
Total Members	21,883	367	21,516

Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Vested Active Members	4,073	1,541	1,942	479	111
Non-vested Active Members	2,893	1,092	1,425	330	46
Total Active Members	6,966	2,633	3,367	809	157
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	2,734	1,100	1,294	309	31
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them (vested)	810	457	325	23	5
Inactive Members	2,099	1,085	920	82	12
Total Members	12,609	5,275	5,906	1,223	205

Contributions

Vermont State Retirement System. Title 3 VSA Chapter 16 of Vermont Statutes grant the authority to the retirement board to review annually the amount of state contribution recommended by the actuary of the retirement system as necessary to achieve and preserve the financial integrity of the fund, and submit this recommendation to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature. Employee contributions are established in Chapter 16. Contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 for the various groups are as follows:

Vermont State Retirement System	Group A	Group C	Group D	Group F
Employee Contributions	6.40% of gross payroll	8.28% of gross payroll	6.40% of gross payroll	6.40% of gross payroll
Employer Contributions	10.27% of gross payroll	10.27% of gross payroll	10.27% of gross payroll	10.27% of gross payroll

State Teachers' Retirement System. Title 16 VSA Chapter 55 of Vermont Statutes grant the authority to the board of trustees of the system to annually review the amount of State contribution recommended by the actuary of the retirement system to achieve and preserve the financial integrity of the fund, and submit this recommendation to the Governor and both houses of the Legislature. The board of trustees also certifies the rates of contribution payable by employees. Contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 for the various groups are as follows:

Vermont State Teachers Retirement System	Group A	Group C - Group #1	Group C - Group #2
Employee Contributions	5.50% of gross salary	5.00% of gross salary	5.00% of gross salary for members with at least 5 years of service as of 7/1/2014, and 6.00% of gross salary for members with less than 5 years of service as of 7/1/2014
Non-employer Contributions	Appropriation based on June 2014 actuarial recommendation of amount needed to fund benefits earned during the year (1.70% of projected payroll), plus amount needed to liquidate the accrued liability over the remaining amortization period (\$62,589,336)		

Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System. Title 24 VSA Chapter 125 of Vermont Statutes grant the authority to the retirement board to annually review the amount of municipalities contribution recommended by the actuary of the retirement system to achieve and preserve the financial integrity of the fund, and certify the rates of contributions payable by employers. The board of trustees also certifies the rates of contribution payable by employees. Contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, for the various groups are as follows:

Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Employee Contributions	2.5% of gross salary	4.875% of gross salary	9.875% of gross salary through 12/31/15, 10.0% of gross salary effective 1/1/2016	11.35% of gross salary
Employer Contributions	4% of gross salary	5.50% of gross salary	7.125% of gross salary through 12/31/2015, 7.25% of gross salary effective 1/1/2016	9.85% of gross salary

Benefits provided

Benefit terms are established or amended in accordance with 3 V.S.A. Chapter 16 for the Vermont State Retirement System, in accordance with 16 V.S.A. Chapter 55 for the Vermont State Teachers Retirement System, and in accordance with 24 V.S.A Chapter 125 for the Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System.

Details of the pension benefits provided by each of the retirement plans are included on the next 3 pages.

(Notes continue on next page.)

VERMONT			NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Vermont State Retirement System	Group A	Group C	Group D	Group F Hired Before 7/1/08	Group F Hired On or After 7/1/08
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Highest 3 consecutive years, including unused annual leave payoff	Highest 2 consecutive years, including unused annual leave payoff	Final salary at retirement	Highest 3 consecutive years, excluding unused annual leave payoff	Same
Benefit Formula	1.67% X AFC x creditable service	2.5% X AFC x creditable service up to 20 years	3.33% X AFC x creditable service (after 12 years in Group D)	1.25% X AFC x service prior to 12/31/90 + 1.67% X AFC x service after 1/1/91	Same
Maximum Benefit Payable	100% of AFC	50% of AFC	100% of Final Salary	50% of AFC	60% of AFC
Normal Retirement (no reduction)	Age 65 with 5 years of service or 62 with 20 years of service	Age 55 (mandatory) with 5 years of service	Age 62 with 5 years of service	Age 62 or with 30 years of service	Age 65 or a combination of age & service credit that equals 87
Early Retirement Eligibility	Age 55 with 5 years of service or 30 years of service (any age)	Age 50 with 20 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service or 30 years of service (any age)	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Same
Early Retirement Reduction	Actuarially reduced benefit if under 30 years of service	No reduction	3% per year from age 62	No reduction if 30 years of service; otherwise, 6% per year preceding age 62	No reduction if age 65 with 5 years of service, or if combination of age and service equal to 87; otherwise, monthly reduction preceding age 65 based on years of service: 35+ years - 1/8th of 1%; 30-34 years - 1/4th of 1%; 25-29 years - 1/3rd of 1%;
Post-Retirement COLA*	Full CPI, from a minimum of 1% up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement	Full CPI, from a minimum of 1% up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement	Full CPI, from a minimum of 1% up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement	For members retiring on or after 07/01/2008, 100% of a fiscal year CPI increase. For members who retired before 07/01/2008, 50% of a fiscal year CPI increase. Annual COLA adjustments have a minimum of 1% and maximum of 5%	Annual COLA adjustments are 100% of a fiscal year CPI increase, with a minimum of 1% and maximum of 5%
Disability Benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC, with children's benefit of 10% of AFC to maximum of three concurrently	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Same
Death-in-Service Benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	70% of accrued benefit with no actuarial reduction applied, plus children's benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	Same

* Note: Annual post-retirement COLA applies beginning the first January after receiving at least 12 pension payments and reaching normal retirement age.

Vermont State Teachers Retirement System	Group A	Group C - Group #1 *	Group C - Group #2 ++
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Highest 3 consecutive years, including unused annual leave, sick leave, and bonus/incentives	Highest 3 consecutive years, excluding all payments for anything other than service actually performed	Highest 3 consecutive years, excluding all payments for anything other than service actually performed
Benefit Formula	1.67% X creditable service X AFC	1.25% X service prior to 6/30/90 X AFC + 1.67% X service after 7/1/90 X AFC	1.25% X service prior to 6/30/90 X AFC + 1.67% X service after 7/1/90 X AFC, 2% X AFC after attaining 20.0 years
Maximum Benefit Payable	100% of AFC	53.34% of AFC	60% of AFC
Normal Retirement (no reduction)	Age 60 or with 30 years of service	Age 62 or with 30 years of service	Age 65 or when the sum of age and service credit equals 90
Early Retirement Eligibility	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service
Early Retirement Reduction	Actuarial reduction	6% per year from age 62	Actuarial reduction
Post-Retirement COLA	Full CPI, up to a maximum of 5%, after 12 months of retirement; minimum of 1%	50% CPI, up to a maximum of 5% after 12 months of retirement or with 30 years; minimum of 1%	50% CPI, up to a maximum of 5% minimum of 1% after 12 months of normal retirement or age 65
Disability Benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC	Unreduced, accrued benefit with minimum of 25% of AFC
Death-in-Service Benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefit up to maximum of three concurrently	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied plus children's benefits up to maximum of three concurrently

* Group #1 are members who were within 5 years of normal retirement (age 62 or 30 years of service) on June 30, 2010.

++ Group #2 members who were under 57 years of age or had less than 25 years of service on June 30, 2010.

(Notes continue on next page.)

VERMONT		NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Average Final Compensation (AFC)	Highest 5 consecutive years	Highest 3 consecutive years	Highest 3 consecutive years	Highest 2 consecutive years
Benefit Formula	1.4% X creditable service X AFC	1.7% X creditable service X AFC + previous service: 1.4% X Group A X AFC	2.5% X creditable service X AFC + previous service: 1.4% X Group A X AFC; 1.7% X Group B X AFC	2.5% X creditable service X AFC + previous service: 1.4% X Group A X AFC; 1.7% X Group B X AFC; 2.5% X Group C X AFC
Maximum Benefit Payable	60% of AFC	60% of AFC	50% of AFC	50% of AFC
Normal Retirement (no reduction)	Age 65 with 5 years of service or 55 with 35 years of service	Age 62 with 5 years of service or 55 with 30 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service
Early Retirement Eligibility	Age 55 with 5 years of service	Age 55 with 5 years of service	N/A	Age 50 with 20 years of service
Early Retirement Reduction	6% per year from age 62 **	6% per year from age 65 **	N/A	No reduction
Post-Retirement COLA	50 % of CPI, up to 2% per year	50 % of CPI, up to 3% per year	50 % of CPI, up to 3% per year	50 % of CPI, up to 3% per year
Disability Benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit	Unreduced, accrued benefit plus children's benefit representing 10% of AFC to maximum of three concurrently
Death-in-Service Benefit	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied	Disability benefit or early retirement benefit, whichever is greater, with 100% survivorship factor applied	70% of accrued benefit with no actuarial reduction applied, plus children's benefit

** A special early retirement factor of 3% per year only for municipal police officers who have attained age 60.

2. Employer Reporting of Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension Plans as required by GASB Statement No. 68

This section includes the information that is required to be reported by employers per GASB Statement No. 68. It reports information regarding the calculation of the State's net pension liability, including changes during the measurement period in both total pension liability and plan net position; balances in the various components of deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources and the amounts to be recognized in pension expense in future periods; and the calculation of pension expense. In addition to presenting the NPL, this section also includes information on the actuarial assumptions and census data used in the valuation, the discount rate that was used to calculate the NPL, and disclosures as to the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate.

The State is responsible for 98.3289% of the VSRS net pension liability. The Vermont Veterans' Home (a discrete component unit) is responsible for 1.6711% of the VSRS net pension liability. The State is responsible for 100% of the STRS net pension liability as a non-employer contributing entity. The information is presented in this section is for those two plans. The State does not participate in the MERS plan, so no employer information is presented for that plan.

Reporting Date, Measurement Date, and Valuation Date (Employer Reporting)

Net pension liabilities, deferred pension outflows of resources, deferred pension inflows of resources, and pension expense are all presented as of the State's reporting date (June 30, 2016) and for the State's reporting

period (the year ended June 30, 2016). These amounts are measured as of the measurement date and for the measurement period (the period between the prior and current measurement dates). GASB Statement No. 68 requires that the current measurement date be no earlier than the end of the employer's prior fiscal year. For the reporting date of June 30, 2016, the State has chosen to use the end of the prior fiscal year (June 30, 2015) as the measurement date, and the year ended June 30, 2015 as the measurement period.

The total pension liability is determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of the measurement date, or by the use of update procedures to roll forward to the measurement date amounts from an actuarial valuation as of a date no more than 30 months and 1 day earlier than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end. The State has elected to apply update procedures to roll forward amounts from an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2014, to the measurement date of June 30, 2015.

Net Pension Liabilities (Employer Reporting)

The net pension liability (NPL) is measured as the portion of the actuarial present value of projected benefit payments that is attributable to past periods of employee service, net of the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The changes in the components for the measurement period are as follows (amounts are in thousands):

	<u>Vermont State Retirement System</u>			<u>State Teachers' Retirement System</u>		
	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>			<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Net Position</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Net Position</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability</u>
	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(a-b)</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(a-b)</u>
Balances - June 30, 2014	\$ 2,008,888	\$ 1,657,246	\$ 351,642	\$ 2,663,802	\$ 1,705,365	\$ 958,437
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	41,786	-	41,786	33,614	-	33,614
Interest	164,405	-	164,405	215,447	-	215,447
Difference between expected and actual experience	3,979	-	3,979	20,003	-	20,003
Changes of assumptions	62,247	-	62,247	57,489	-	57,489
Contributions - employer	-	55,881	(55,881)	-	72,909	(72,909)
Contributions - employee	-	33,296	(33,296)	-	34,864	(34,864)
Net investment income	-	(8,485)	8,485	-	(7,567)	7,567
Benefit payments, including refunds of contributions	(111,396)	(111,396)	-	(150,734)	(150,734)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(1,858)	1,858	-	(2,259)	2,259
Other changes	-	177	(177)	-	538	(538)
Net changes	<u>161,021</u>	<u>(32,385)</u>	<u>193,406</u>	<u>175,819</u>	<u>(52,249)</u>	<u>228,068</u>
Balances - June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 2,169,909</u>	<u>\$ 1,624,861</u>	<u>\$ 545,048</u>	<u>\$ 2,839,621</u>	<u>\$ 1,653,116</u>	<u>\$ 1,186,505</u>

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	74.88%	58.22%
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Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

	<u>VRSRS</u>			
	<u>Proportionate Share</u>			
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change</u>
Governmental activities	\$ 531,393	97.4949%	97.3817%	0.1132%
Business type activities	4,546	0.8340%	0.8538%	-0.0198%
Discrete component unit	9,109	1.6711%	1.7645%	-0.0934%
Total net pension liability	<u>\$ 545,048</u>	<u>100.0000%</u>	<u>100.0000%</u>	

Additional information regarding the changes in the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2016 can be found in the Required Supplementary information immediately following these notes to the financial statements.

Deferred Pension Outflows of Resources and Deferred Pension Inflows of Resources (Employer Reporting)

Most changes in the net pension liability are included in pension expense during the year of change. Changes resulting from current-period service cost, interest on the total pension liability, and changes in benefit terms are required to be included in pension expense immediately. Similarly, projected earnings on the pension plan's investments are also required to be included in the determination of pension expense immediately.

The effects of certain other changes in the net pension liability are required to be included in pension expense over the current and future periods, depending on the nature of the change.

The effect on the net pension liability of differences between the projected earnings on pension plan investments and actual experience with regard to those earnings is required to be included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner over a closed period of five years, beginning with the current period. Changes in the net pension liability not included in pension expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. This treatment arises from the concept that these changes result from the use of estimates, where probabilities of events range from 0 to 100 percent, while actual events either occur or do not occur. Therefore, differences between some estimates and actual experience will occur with every measurement that incorporates future events.

The effects on the total pension liability of (1) changes of economic and demographic assumptions or of other inputs and (2) differences between expected and actual experience are required to be included in pension expense in a systematic and rational manner over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the pension plan (active employees and inactive employees), beginning with the current period. Changes in the net pension liability not included in pension expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. This treatment arises from the concept that pensions arise from an exchange between employer and employee of salaries and benefits for employee service each period and that these transactions and related pension measurements are viewed in the context of ongoing, career-long employment relationships.

Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources, and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability at June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2016, the State reported the following deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources (amounts are in thousands):

Source	Primary Government		Discrete Component Units	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 18,263	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	94,122	-	867	-
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	223,983	136,460	1,862	1,189
Change in proportion and the effect of certain employer contributions on the employer's net pension liability	713	155	-	558
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	126,682	-	890	-
Total	\$ 463,763	\$ 136,615	\$ 3,674	\$ 1,747

The amount reported as deferred pension outflows of resources resulting from employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability at June 30, 2017 and is included in the table below. The deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources, as discussed on the previous page, will be recognized in pension expense as follows (amounts are in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Primary Government	Discrete Component Units
2017	\$ 167,543	\$ 1,018
2018	40,861	128
2019	40,861	128
2020	66,974	524
2021	10,909	129
Total	<u>\$ 327,148</u>	<u>\$ 1,927</u>

Pension Expense (Employer Reporting)

As discussed above, most changes in the net pension liability are included in pension expense in the year of change, including changes resulting from current-period service cost, interest on the total pension liability, changes in benefit terms, and projected earnings on the pension plan's investments. Other changes in net pension liability are recorded as deferred pension outflows of resources and deferred pension inflows of resources, and included in pension expense on a systematic and rational manner over current and future periods. Pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2016, is as follows (amounts are in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units
Service cost.....	\$ 74,702	\$ 698
Interest on total pension liability.....	377,105	2,747
Employee contributions.....	(67,603)	(556)
Plan administrative costs and other changes.....	3,373	28
Projected earnings on plan investments.....	(264,069)	(2,186)
Recognition (amortization) of deferred pension outflows of resources:		
Difference between expected and actual experience.....	5,653	11
Change in assumptions.....	24,573	173
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings.....	55,996	466
Changes in proportional share of contributions.....	162	-
Recognition (amortization) of deferred pension inflows of resources:		
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings.....	(45,487)	(396)
Changes in proportional share of contributions.....	(36)	(126)
Total Pension Expense.....	<u>\$ 164,369</u>	<u>\$ 859</u>

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Employer Reporting)

Methods and assumptions used to determine pension expense and total pension liability are based on a valuation date of June 30, 2014 for VSRS and STRS.

	VSRS	STRS
Valuation date	6/30/2014	6/30/2014
Inflation assumptions	3.00% - 3.25%	3.00% - 3.25%
Investment rate of return	7.95%	7.95%
Projected salary increases	Group C: 4.67% - 7.79%; Groups A, D & F: 4.5% - 7.79%	4.25% - 8.40%
Cost of living adjustments	Groups A, C & D: 3%; Group F: 1.5% and Group F retiring after 7/1/09: 3%	Group A: 3%; Group C: 1.5%
<u>Post Retirement Adjustments</u>		
Allowances in payment for at least one year adjusted for cost of living based on CPI but not in excess of percentage indicated	Groups A, C, D - 5%	Group A - 5%
Allowances in payment for at least one year increased on January 1 by one-half of the percentage increase in the CPI but not in excess of percentage indicated	Group F - 5%	Group C - 5%
Assumed annual rate of cost-of-living increases	For those eligible for increases of 100% of CPI change - 3%	For those eligible for increases of 100% of CPI change - 3%
	For those eligible for increases of 50% of CPI change - 1.5%	For those eligible for increases of 50% of CPI change - 1.5%
<u>Census Data for 2014 Valuation</u>		
Retired members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5,980	8,086
Inactive members	867	2,410
Active members	8,325	9,952
Terminated vested members	732	740

Mortality rates are based as follows for the various retirement systems:

Vermont State Retirement System. Mortality rates for active employees were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for Employees using Scale AA to 2016; rates for retirees and beneficiaries were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Tables for Employees and Healthy Annuitants projected with Scale AA, to 2010; and rates for disabled retirees were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Tables for Employees and Healthy Annuitants with a three-year set-forward.

State Teachers' Retirement System. Mortality rates for active employees were based on the RP-2000 Mortality Table for Employees, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA, to 2016; rates for retirees, terminated vested members and beneficiaries were based on the 1995 Buck Mortality Tables set back

three years for males and one year for females; and rates for disabled retirees were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Life Table projected with Scale AA, to 2016.

Except for the expected rate of return on assets, the actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ended June 30, 2010. Actuarial valuations attempt to estimate costs associated with the pension system based on a number of demographic, economic, and retirement experience assumptions. To the extent assumptions are at variance to experience, this can result in actuarial gains and losses ultimately impacting contribution rates and the development of the actuarially required contribution. Experience studies are required by statute to be conducted every five years to review actual experience in comparison to these assumptions and to provide recommended changes to assumptions.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using best-estimate ranges of expected future nominal rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) developed for each major asset class using an econometric model that forecasts a variety of economic environments and then calculates asset class returns based on functional relationships between the economic variables and the asset classes. These best estimate ranges were combined to produce forecasts of the short, intermediate, and longer term horizons by weighting the expected future nominal rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. The various time horizons in the forecast are intended to capture more recent economic and capital market conditions as well as other plausible environments that could develop in the future over economic cycles. To reflect this in the rate-of-return assumption, a Select and Ultimate assumption setting approach, which is cited in Section 3.8.4 of Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 27 as an alternative to a single assumed rate of return, is employed. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Equity	32.00%	8.61%
Fixed Income	35.00%	1.91%
Alternatives	17.00%	6.93%
Multi-Strategy	16.00%	4.88%

Nominal long-term expected rates of return for these asset classes are equal to the sum of the above expected long-term real rates and the expected long-term inflation rate of 3.0%.

Discount Rate (Employer Reporting)

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015 was 7.95% for the VSRS and STRS. Amounts for the prior year were 8.22%, and 8.15%, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will continue to be made in accordance with the current funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current System members. The assumed discount rate has been determined in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB Statement No. 68.

The annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses for the year ended June 30, 2015 was (0.50%) for VSRS, and (0.40%) for STRS. Amounts for the prior year were 14.05%, and 13.83% respectively. A money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate (Employer Reporting)

The following presents the net pension liability of the various retirement systems (at the June 30, 2015 measurement date), calculated using the discount rates determined above, as well as what the systems' net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate (amounts are in thousands):

	<u>VSRS</u>	<u>STRS</u>
One-percent decrease		
Discount rate	6.95%	6.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 802,737	\$ 1,506,647
Net pension liability, as reported		
Discount rate	7.95%	7.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 545,048	\$ 1,186,505
One-percent increase		
Discount rate	8.95%	8.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 328,082	\$ 917,934

3. Net Pension Liability and Disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 67 (Plan Reporting)

This section includes the information that is required to be presented by GASB Statement No. 67, reporting on the financial statements for the defined benefit plans for the year ended June 30, 2016. Separate valuations were performed by the State's actuary to calculate the total pension liability in accordance with this standard for financial reporting by pension plans and calculates the net pension liability (NPL). The plans elected to base the valuations on plan data as of June 30, 2015 and used update procedures to roll forward the total pension liability to the pension plan's fiscal year end of June 30, 2016. In addition to presenting the NPL, this section also includes information on the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation, the discount rate that was used to calculate the NPL, and disclosures as to the sensitivity of the NPL to changes in the discount rate.

Net Pension Liabilities (Plan Reporting)

The components of the net pension liabilities of the defined benefit retirement plans at June 30, 2016, are shown as follows with amounts in thousands:

	<u>Vermont State Retirement System</u>	<u>Vermont State Teachers' Retirement System</u>	<u>Vermont Municipal Employees Retirement System</u>
Total pension liability	\$ 2,271,588	\$ 2,930,423	\$ 675,711
Plan fiduciary net position	(1,609,650)	(1,620,900)	(547,015)
Net pension liability	<u>\$ 661,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,523</u>	<u>\$ 128,696</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	70.86%	55.31%	80.95%

Actuarial Assumptions (Plan Reporting)

The June 30, 2016 total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016, using the actuarial assumptions and methods used in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuation of the plans. The actuarial assumptions used were based on the experience study that was performed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2014.

Additional information regarding changes in the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2016 can be found in the Required Supplementary Information section immediately following these notes to the financial statements.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using best-estimate ranges of expected future nominal rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) developed for each major asset class using an econometric model that forecasts a variety of economic environments and then calculates asset class returns based on functional relationships between the economic variables and the asset classes. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Equity	35.00%	8.54%
Fixed Income	32.00%	2.36%
Alternatives	16.00%	8.35%
Multi-Strategy	17.00%	4.90%

Nominal long-term expected rates of return for these asset classes are equal to the sum of the above expected long-term real rates and the expected long-term inflation rate of 3.0%.

Discount Rate (Plan Reporting)

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.95% for the VSRS, STRS, and MERS. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will continue to be made in accordance with the current funding policy. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current System members. The assumed discount rate has been determined in accordance with the method prescribed by GASB Statement No. 67.

The annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expenses for the year ended June 30, 2016 was 1.44% for VSRS, 1.69% for STRS, and 1.56% for MERS. Amounts for the prior year were (0.50%), (0.40%) and (0.51%) respectively. A money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of pension plan investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate (Plan Reporting)

The following presents the net pension liability of the various retirement systems, calculated using the discount rates determined above, as well as what the systems' net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a

discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate (amounts are in thousands):

	<u>VSRS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>MERS</u>
One-percent decrease			
Discount rate	6.95%	6.95%	6.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 938,167	\$ 1,638,648	\$ 213,648
Net pension liability, as reported			
Discount rate	7.95%	7.95%	7.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 661,938	\$ 1,309,523	\$ 128,696
One-percent increase			
Discount rate	8.95%	8.95%	8.95%
Net pension liability	\$ 430,863	\$ 1,033,302	\$ 57,566

The defined benefit financial statements are on the following two pages.

(Notes continue on next page.)

Statement of Plan Net Position
Defined Benefit Plans
June 30, 2016

	Vermont State Retirement Fund	State Teachers' Retirement Fund	Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund
Assets			
Cash and short term investments.....	\$ 21,054,202	\$ 22,477,606	\$ 7,476,917
Receivables			
Contributions - current.....	5,444,914	4,875,203	3,871,744
Contributions - non-current.....	-	-	6,809,013
Investments sold.....	52,301,709	50,975,787	17,511,302
Interest and dividends.....	52	103	388,997
Due from other funds.....	52,736	6,365	58,805
Other.....	-	1,363,325	34,056
Investments			
Fixed income.....	231,397,946	224,006,945	77,520,255
Equities.....	268,604,643	258,899,400	91,501,085
Mutual and commingled funds.....	946,085,568	945,763,208	317,975,738
Real estate and venture capital.....	165,257,077	191,270,121	50,306,157
Prepaid expenses.....	36,479	44,586	20,422
Capital assets, net of depreciation.....	2,178,367	2,592,167	950,782
Total assets.....	1,692,413,693	1,702,274,816	574,425,273
Liabilities			
Accounts payable.....	2,206,030	2,712,075	435,022
Investments purchased.....	80,542,803	78,312,607	26,961,756
Unearned revenue.....	-	331,548	-
Due to other funds.....	13,275	16,890	12,385
Interfund loan payable.....	1,433	1,947	997
Total liabilities.....	82,763,541	81,375,067	27,410,160
Net position held in trust			
for employees' pension benefits.....	\$ 1,609,650,152	\$ 1,620,899,749	\$ 547,015,113

Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position
Defined Benefit Plans
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Vermont State Retirement Fund	State Teachers' Retirement Fund	Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund
Additions			
Contributions			
Employer - pension benefit.....	\$ 54,347,060	\$ -	\$ 15,235,742
Non-employer - pension benefit.....	-	73,225,064	-
Plan member.....	34,055,217	35,408,763	15,226,948
Transfers from other pension trust funds.....	293,444	464,668	351,434
Other revenues.....	-	3,722,805	-
Total contributions.....	88,695,721	112,821,300	30,814,124
Investment Income			
Net appreciation in fair value of investments.....	76,251,898	77,698,805	25,231,184
Income from pooled investments.....	(68,486,239)	(68,582,592)	(22,261,017)
Dividends.....	9,759,977	10,516,720	3,126,135
Interest income.....	4,878,035	4,838,270	2,164,305
Other income.....	247,953	239,717	49,859
Total investment income.....	22,651,624	24,710,920	8,310,466
Less Investment Expenses			
Investment managers and consultants.....	4,689,199	4,833,650	1,533,533
Total investment expenses.....	4,689,199	4,833,650	1,533,533
Net investment income.....	17,962,425	19,877,270	6,776,933
Total additions.....	106,658,146	132,698,570	37,591,057
Deductions			
Retirement benefits.....	115,880,147	160,689,363	22,912,363
Refunds of contributions.....	3,320,185	1,525,958	1,704,609
Death claims.....	334,702	430,870	303,236
Transfers to other pension trust funds.....	558,552	105,218	668,676
Depreciation.....	307,042	366,341	135,788
Administration expenses.....	1,468,605	1,797,512	755,014
Total deductions.....	121,869,233	164,915,262	26,479,686
Change in net position.....	(15,211,087)	(32,216,692)	11,111,371
Net position held in trust for employees' pension benefits			
July 1, 2015.....	1,624,861,239	1,653,116,441	535,903,742
June 30, 2016.....	\$ 1,609,650,152	\$ 1,620,899,749	\$ 547,015,113

B. Defined Contribution Retirement Plans

Retirement Plan Descriptions

In accordance with Title 3 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated, Chapter 16A, the State established an optional single employer defined contribution pension plan for exempt State employees effective January 1, 1999. The Vermont State Defined Contribution Plan is reported in the Pension Trust Funds. Exempt employees hired after January 1, 1999, have a one-time opportunity to elect either the defined benefit or defined contribution plan. Employees are required to contribute at the rate of 2.85%. The State is required to contribute to each employee's account at the rate of 7% of the employee's compensation for each payroll period. An employee becomes vested in the plan after completion of 23 months of creditable service as a State employee. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, member contributions totaled \$733,928 with State employer contributions at \$1,802,627. As of June 30, 2016, the Vermont State Defined Contribution Plan's net position totaled \$57,183,877 and there were 602 participants.

The Vermont Municipal Employees' Defined Contribution Plan (24 V.S.A. 5070), a multiple employer defined contribution pension plan, was implemented by the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System's Board of Trustees on July 1, 2000, and is reported as a pension trust fund. The defined contribution plan was offered by municipal employers to one or more groups of their eligible employees. Once offered by the employer, each eligible employee was required to make an election to participate. Employees participating in one of the municipal defined benefit plans who elected to participate in the defined contribution plan had the July 1, 2001, actuarial value of their accrued defined benefit plan transferred to the defined contribution plan. Employers that did not offer the defined contribution plan to their employees as of December 31, 1999, have an opportunity to do so no later than December 31 of any subsequent year with the transfer effective July 1 of the following year.

Participating municipal employees are required to contribute at the rate of 5% of earnable compensation. Employers are required to contribute at the rate of 5.125%. Employees become vested in the plan after 12 months of service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, member contributions totaled \$504,306 and employer contributions at \$566,707. As of June 30, 2016, the Municipal Employees' Defined Contribution Plan's net position totaled \$20,563,970 and there were 512 participants.

The Single Deposit Investment Account (SDIA), a non-contributory multiple employer defined contribution pension plan reported as a Pension Trust Fund, was established according to the provisions of Public Act 41 of the 1981 Session. The Act authorized a new Group B non-contributory plan within the State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) and a new Group E non-contributory plan within the Vermont State Retirement System (VRSR).

The STRS's members in the Group A contributory plan could have elected to either remain in the Group A plan or transfer to the new Group B non-contributory plan. Group A members electing to transfer to the Group B plan had their choice between the following three options:

- have both their accumulated employee contributions and accumulated interest returned to them; or
- have their accumulated contributions returned to them and only their accumulated interest invested by the retirement board in the SDIA; or
- have both their accumulated employee contributions and accumulated interest invested by the retirement board in the SDIA.

The VRSR's members in the Group A contributory plan could have elected to either remain in the Group A plan or transfer to the new Group E non-contributory plan. Group A members electing to transfer to the Group E plan had their choice between the following three options:

- have both their accumulated employee contributions and accumulated interest returned to them; or
- have their accumulated contributions returned to them and only their accumulated interest invested by the retirement board in the SDIA; or
- have both their accumulated employee contributions and accumulated interest invested by the retirement board in the SDIA.

No additional contributions could be made to the SDIA beyond those described above. The SDIA funds are not available to the members until they retire or terminate employment. At June 30, 2016 there were 1,465 members, with net position of \$53,030,870 in the Single Deposit Investment Account.

The defined contribution plans' financial statements are as follows:

**Statement of Plan Net Position
Defined Contribution Plans
June 30, 2016**

	Vermont State Defined Contribution Fund	Single Deposit Investment Account	Vermont Municipal Employees' Defined Contribution Fund
Assets			
Cash and short term investments.....	\$ 282,968	\$ 1,426,267	\$ 153,538
Receivables			
Contributions.....	131,576	-	33,355
Interest and dividends.....	-	88	-
Investments			
Mutual and commingled funds.....	56,828,293	51,604,515	20,436,299
Prepaid expenses.....	<u>603</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets.....	<u>57,243,440</u>	<u>53,030,870</u>	<u>20,623,192</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable.....	8,795	-	218
Due to other funds.....	50,744	-	58,805
Interfund loan payable.....	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>199</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>59,563</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>59,222</u>
Net position held in trust for employees' pension benefits.....	<u>\$ 57,183,877</u>	<u>\$ 53,030,870</u>	<u>\$ 20,563,970</u>

**Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position
Defined Contribution Plans
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	Vermont State Defined Contribution Fund	Single Deposit Investment Account	Vermont Municipal Employees' Defined Contribution Fund
Additions			
Contributions			
Employer - pension benefit.....	\$ 1,802,627	\$ -	\$ 566,707
Plan member.....	733,928	-	504,306
Transfers from other pension trust funds....	111,620	-	111,280
Transfers from non-state systems.....	48,862	-	54,200
Total contributions.....	2,697,037	-	1,236,493
Investment Income			
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.....	(3,897,549)	1,382	(1,409,044)
Dividends.....	3,369,497	1,200,259	1,097,141
Interest income.....	564	456	357
Other income.....	24,585	-	8,415
Total investment income.....	(502,903)	1,202,097	(303,131)
Less Investment Expenses			
Investment managers and consultants.....	-	163,901	-
Total investment expenses.....	-	163,901	-
Net investment income.....	(502,903)	1,038,196	(303,131)
Total additions.....	2,194,134	1,038,196	933,362
Deductions			
Retirement benefits.....	3,302,037	5,350,563	1,296,812
Operating expenses.....	51,720	-	101,759
Total deductions.....	3,353,757	5,350,563	1,398,571
Change in net position.....	(1,159,623)	(4,312,367)	(465,209)
Net position held in trust for employees' pension benefits			
July 1, 2015.....	58,343,500	57,343,237	21,029,179
June 30, 2016.....	<u>\$ 57,183,877</u>	<u>\$ 53,030,870</u>	<u>\$ 20,563,970</u>

C. Other Postemployment Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the State offers postemployment medical insurance, dental insurance, and life insurance benefits to retirees of the VSRS and STRS.

Medical Insurance Plan Descriptions

Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund

The Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund (VSPB) (3 V.S.A. 479a) was established in fiscal year 2007 as an irrevocable trust fund for the purpose of accumulating and providing reserves to support retiree postemployment benefits other than pension benefits for members of the Vermont State Retirement System.

Employees Hired Prior To July 1, 2008

State employees hired prior to July 1, 2008, and retiring directly from active State service for any reason (disability, early, or normal) may elect to carry whatever medical coverage is in effect at that time into retirement for themselves and their dependents. During their lifetime the retiree will pay 20% of the cost of the premium, except in the case where retirees select joint or survivorship options. If the retiree chooses the joint or survivor pension options and predeceases his or her spouse, the medical benefits along with the pension benefit will continue for the spouse. However, generally, the surviving spouse must pay 100% of the cost of the premium.

In addition, once a retiree or surviving spouse becomes eligible for Medicare coverage (at age 65); it is mandatory that they enroll in both Medicare Part A and Part B as soon as possible. Medicare thus becomes the primary insurer with the State plan becoming the secondary insurer. The insured's State insurance premium costs will then decrease in recognition of this change.

Vermont State Retirement System's defined benefit plan Group C members who terminate with 20 or more years of service, but are not yet 50 years old, may elect to receive medical coverage at the time they begin receiving their retirement benefits. For all other Vermont State Retirement System's active employees, if the employee does not retire directly from State service (inactive members), they are not eligible to participate in the State's medical insurance plan. If the insurance is terminated at any time after retirement benefits have been received, coverage will not be able to be obtained again at a later date.

Employees Hired After June 30, 2008

Based on legislation enacted during fiscal year 2008, Vermont State Retirement System's defined benefit plan Group F employees hired after June 30, 2008 will pay, upon retirement, a tiered retiree health care premium amount based on completed years of service. The tiered rate paid will range from 100% of the premium cost for retirees with less than 10 years of service to 20% of the premium cost for retirees with 20 or more years of service. Additionally, as part of the enacted legislation, Group F employees hired after June 30, 2008 will also have the ability to elect health care insurance at the 20% premium cost level when they begin to receive retirement benefits in a manner comparable to regular retirements even if the employee terminated prior to their early retirement date, provided the member had 20 years of service upon termination of employment.

As of June 30, 2016, retirees accounted for 4,795 of the 13,608 participants enrolled in the single, spousal, or family plan options. Of the \$180.2 million in premiums received by the Medical Insurance Fund (internal service fund) during 2016, retirees contributed \$9 million.

The State's fiscal year 2016 contributions to VSPB totaled \$32.5 million. The VSPB then paid premium payments of \$31.6 million (calculated on a pay-as-you-go basis) to the State's Medical Insurance Fund. At June 30, 2016, the trust fund has total net position of \$21.4 million being held in trust for postemployment benefits other than pension benefits.

Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefit Fund

The Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefit Fund (RTHMB) (16 V.S.A. 1944b) was created by the legislature on July 1, 2014, to explicitly appropriate State contributions to the fund for current year (pay-as-you-go) health care expenses separate from the State's contribution to the State Teachers' Retirement System

(STRS) pension trust fund. Prior to fiscal year 2015, the health care expenses for the STRS's retirees were paid through a sub-fund of the defined benefit pension trust fund and no State contribution was explicitly budgeted or funded.

Retirees of the STRS participate in multi-employer health coverage plans operated by the Vermont Education Health Initiative (VEHI) which is managed jointly by the Vermont School Boards Insurance Trust and the Vermont- National Education Association. VEHI partners with Blue Cross Blue Shield to provide health insurance to retired and active teachers. VEHI issues its own audited financial statements. These and plan information are available the VEHI Offices, 2 Prospect Street, Suite 5, Montpelier, VT 05602.

STRS's members have access to three medical benefit plans in retirement. The plans are identical to those offered to active teachers in public school systems in Vermont. Members may pick up medical coverage under one of the plans offered for themselves and all eligible dependents at the time of retirement, or anytime thereafter during one of the semi-annual open enrollment periods. If the member has a minimum of 10 years of creditable service at the time of retirement, the system picks up 80% of the retiree's premium only, based on the cost of the "standard plan" as defined by statute. The retiree must pick up the full cost of the premium for all covered dependents.

Once a retiree becomes eligible for Medicare coverage (at age 65), it is mandatory that they enroll in both Medicare Part A and Part B. Medicare becomes the primary insurer and the Teacher's medical plans become the secondary insurer. Two of the plans offered become "carve-out" plans to coordinate with Medicare, and one of the plans is replaced with a true Medicare supplemental plan. The premiums for all plans are reduced in accordance with the decrease in liability once Medicare becomes the primary insurer.

For fiscal year 2016, the RTHMB received nonemployer contributions of \$16.4 million. The State Treasurer is authorized to use interfund borrowings of up to \$30 million to finance any funding shortfalls, and it is the Legislature's intent to repay any such borrowings by the end of fiscal year 2023. At June 30, 2016 the balance on this loan was \$23.05 million. The RTHMB paid \$27.3 million in premiums to VEHI on a pay-as-you-go basis, during fiscal year 2016.

As of June 30, 2016, 6,359 retirees are enrolled in the single, spouse, and family medical plan options. The retirees contributed \$17.9 million in premiums.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2016, the number of participants included in the OPEB valuations are as follows:

	<u>VSPB</u>	<u>RTHMB</u>
Active employees ⁽¹⁾	8,813	9,919
Terminated vested	-	1,824
Retired employees ⁽²⁾	<u>4,795</u>	<u>8,620</u>
Total participants	<u>13,608</u>	<u>20,363</u>

⁽¹⁾ Number of active employees includes participants in the defined contribution plan.

⁽²⁾ Includes 21 VSPB and 314 RTHMB July 1, 2016 retirements.

OPEB Actuarial Valuation - Methods and Assumptions

The State's independent actuary has prepared annual valuations of the OPEB liabilities for VSPB and RTHMB as of June 30, 2016. Both the VSPB and RTHMB reports present two separate calculations of the State's OPEB liability, depending on whether the liability would be prefunded or remain on a pay-as-you-go basis. Since the State OPEB trust fund has accumulated some assets, a third blended calculation is also included in the

valuation. The MERS, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employees' retirement system, is administered by the State but has no associated State health care benefit or liability.

While the Vermont Municipal Employees Health Benefit Fund is classified as a postemployment benefit fund, there is no accrued liability in excess of the assets of the fund. There is no annual required contribution and unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Component units and authorities of the State will perform their own valuation as the State does not assume the risk or financial burden for their health care costs.

The VSPB, assuming no prefunding, actuarial accrued liability increased over the past year due to the following factors:

- Expected increases due to the passage of time;
- Demographic experience different than expected; and
- Updated mortality assumption.

These increases were partially offset by the following assumption changes:

- Lower than expected increase in premiums;

The RTHMB, assuming no prefunding, actuarial accrued liability decreased over the past year due to the following factors:

- Updates to the methodology used in setting cost assumptions using actual claims information

These factors were partially offset by the following:

- Expected increases due to the passage of time;
- Impact of recent year's demographic experience; and
- Changes to the participation assumptions for current and future retirees and spouses.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The following list contains the various actuarial methods and significant assumptions used to determine the annual required contributions at the State level for VSPB and RTHMB OPEB plans.

(Notes continue on next page.)

	VSPB	RTHMB																																										
Valuation date	6/30/2016	6/30/2016																																										
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit																																										
Amortization method	Open basis	Open basis																																										
Amortization period	30 years starting in FY 2016	30 years starting in FY 2016																																										
<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>																																												
Investment rate of return	4.00%	4.00%																																										
Medical Care and State Share Inflation	<table> <tr> <th>FY Ending</th><th>Pre-medicare Inflation rate</th><th>Post-medicare Inflation rate</th></tr> <tr><td>2017</td><td>8.00%</td><td>6.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>2018</td><td>7.50%</td><td>5.75%</td></tr> <tr><td>2019</td><td>7.00%</td><td>5.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2020</td><td>6.75%</td><td>5.25%</td></tr> <tr><td>2021</td><td>6.50%</td><td>5.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>2022</td><td>6.25%</td><td>4.75%</td></tr> <tr><td>2023</td><td>6.00%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2024</td><td>5.75%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2025</td><td>5.50%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2026</td><td>5.25%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2027</td><td>5.00%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2028</td><td>4.75%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> <tr><td>2029+</td><td>4.50%</td><td>4.50%</td></tr> </table>	FY Ending	Pre-medicare Inflation rate	Post-medicare Inflation rate	2017	8.00%	6.00%	2018	7.50%	5.75%	2019	7.00%	5.50%	2020	6.75%	5.25%	2021	6.50%	5.00%	2022	6.25%	4.75%	2023	6.00%	4.50%	2024	5.75%	4.50%	2025	5.50%	4.50%	2026	5.25%	4.50%	2027	5.00%	4.50%	2028	4.75%	4.50%	2029+	4.50%	4.50%	5.00%
FY Ending	Pre-medicare Inflation rate	Post-medicare Inflation rate																																										
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2027	5.00%	4.50%																																										
2028	4.75%	4.50%																																										
2029+	4.50%	4.50%																																										
Coverage	80% of current active employees will elect retiree medical coverage 70% of terminated vested participants will elect retiree medical coverage	70% of those eligible at retirement will elect retiree medical coverage 30% of terminated vested participants will elect retiree medical coverage																																										

The actuary has estimated the change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability between June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016, as follows:

	VSPB	RTHMB
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability, June 30, 2015.....	\$ 1,093,118,593	\$ 1,003,093,294
End of year service cost.....	39,743,614	24,853,366
Interest cost.....	43,718,939	38,924,996
Expected benefit payments.....	(40,496,204)	(40,218,215)
Expected increase (decrease) in assets.....	(1,582,404)	799,488
Impact of recent year demographic experience.....	23,185,463	61,985,720
Updated per capita costs.....	(12,423,917)	(572,519,216)
Change in assumptions.....	(948,159)	150,873,093
Actual asset loss.....	134,044	10,105,128
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability, June 30, 2016.....	<u>\$ 1,144,449,969</u>	<u>\$ 677,897,654</u>

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The State's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45.

The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years.

The following table shows the component of the State's annual OPEB cost for the year ended June 30, 2016, the amount actually contributed, and the changes in the State's net OPEB obligation (NOO).

	<u>VSPB</u>	<u>RTHMB</u>
Annual Required Contribution (ARC).....	\$ 69,020,949	\$ 52,105,794
Interest on NOO.....	12,922,639	15,649,836
Amortization of NOO.....	<u>(9,341,569)</u>	<u>(11,313,017)</u>
Annual OPEB Cost (AOC).....	72,602,019	56,442,613
Employer Contribution Made.....	<u>(32,522,691)</u>	<u>(16,434,421)</u>
Increase in NOO.....	40,079,328	40,008,192
NOO - July 1, 2015.....	<u>323,065,971</u>	<u>391,245,903</u>
NOO - June 30, 2016.....	<u>\$ 363,145,299</u>	<u>\$ 431,254,095</u>
Percentage of AOC contributed	44.80%	29.12%

Three-Year Trend Information

OPEB Fund/Plan	Year Ended 6/30	Annual OPEB Cost ⁽¹⁾	Percentage Contributed	NOO Balance
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Vermont State Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund

2014	\$	67,056,926	36.20%	\$ 277,521,895
2015		74,572,092	38.93%	323,065,971
2016		72,602,019	44.80%	363,145,299

Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund ⁽²⁾

2014	\$	42,765,165	NA	\$ 360,922,111
2015		44,989,059	32.60%	391,245,903
2016		56,442,613	29.12%	431,254,095

⁽¹⁾ Determined on a pay-as-you-go basis.

⁽²⁾ For years prior to 2015 there was no explicit funding for these benefits. Effective 7/1/2014, Act 179 of 2014 section E.514.1 created this fund and provided for explicit contributions for funding these benefits on a pay-as-you-go-basis.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funding status of the plans as of June 30, 2016, was as follows *(expressed in thousands)*:

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
<u>VSPB</u>						
6/30/16	\$ 21,353	\$ 1,165,803	\$ 1,144,450	1.8%	\$ 497,222	230.2%
<u>RTHMB</u>						
6/30/16	(20,961)	656,937	677,898	-3.2%	606,843	111.7%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information immediately following these notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Dental Insurance

Dental plans are available to retired State employees, retired teachers, retired municipal employees and their eligible dependents. The dental plan must be elected at the time of retirement. The retiree pays the full premium for all covered lives. There is no cost to the State.

Life Insurance

In the case of life insurance, if a State employee retires with 20 or more years of service and was participating in the life insurance program, a \$10,000 benefit will continue into retirement. If a State employee retires due to disability prior to age 60, and if proper documentation is approved by the life insurance company, full life insurance coverage will continue at the State's expense up to age 65. When the retiree reaches the age of 65 and if they have a total of 20 years or more of active and retired (while receiving disability) service, life insurance coverage will automatically change to the \$10,000 level with 100% of the premium being paid by the State. In addition, a retiree may convert their insurance coverage in effect at their time of retirement to an individual policy within 30 days of their retirement date without a physical exam.

Vermont Municipal Employees Health Benefit Fund

The MERS RHS Plan established on July 1, 2007, is a tax-advantaged savings plan that assists retirees in paying for healthcare costs after retirement. Contributions to this fund are deposited into the RHS Plan member accounts on a tax-free basis, accumulate interest on a tax-free basis, and are drawn out during retirement on a tax-free basis to reimburse health care expenses, including out-of-pocket expenses, deductibles and premiums.

The MERS Board deposited an initial amount of \$5.1 million into the RHS accounts on July 2, 2007. Additional employer contributions totaling approximately \$6 million were collected during the course of the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 that were deposited in member accounts during fiscal year 2009. No such contributions have been made since fiscal year 2009. Future contributions and subsequent transfers to member accounts will be made as directed by the MERS Board of Trustees. There is no guarantee that the RHS member accounts will receive any additional funding. While classified as a postemployment benefit fund, there is no accrued liability in excess of the asset of the fund. There is no annual required contribution and unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

All MERS defined benefit pension plan members and retirees who have a minimum of 5 years of contributory service are eligible to participate in the RHS plan. The amount each member will receive is determined by the total number of contributory years of service in the system. Each year of service is equal to one share. The share value is determined based on the total eligible population, the total number of years of contributory service represented, and the amount of the distribution. The share value will change when future deposits are made. All eligible members receive the first five shares in their medical reimbursement account, which may be used for any medical expense, including premium reimbursement. The additional shares, representing service credit above five years, are deposited into the premium reimbursement account, which may only be used for medical, dental, vision or long-term health care premium reimbursements.

The money may be accessed by members only after separation from service and the achievement of retiree status from the MERS plan. For members who were already receiving retirement benefits from the MERS, the funds in their RHS account could be accessed after July 2, 2007 to reimbursement expenses incurred after July 1, 2007. Members who are still actively employed, and members in a vested-terminated status, may access the funds once they retire and begin receiving monthly pension payments. Funds in the RHS accounts are invested in the appropriate age-related Milestone Fund through a third party record keeper.

At June 30, 2016, there were 5,299 active and retired members participating in the MERS RHS plan. Investments in member accounts as of June 30, 2016 totaled \$12,501,352. The financial statements for the OPEB Funds are as follows:

**Statement of Plan Net Position
Other Postemployment Benefit Funds
June 30, 2016**

	Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund	Vermont Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund	Vermont Municipal Employees' Health Benefit Fund
Assets			
Cash and short term investments.....	\$ 904,669	\$ 171,840	\$ 545,188
Receivables			
Contributions.....	1,220,631	165,833	-
Other receivables.....	-	1,829,501	-
Investments			
Mutual funds.....	19,311,129	-	11,956,164
Prepaid expenses.....	-	69,131	-
Total assets.....	21,436,429	2,236,305	12,501,352
Liabilities			
Accounts payable.....	83,607	81,810	-
Accrued interest payable.....	-	60,956	-
Interfund loans.....	5	23,054,611	-
Total liabilities.....	83,612	23,197,377	-
Net position held in trust for employee's other postemployment benefits.....	\$ 21,352,817	\$ (20,961,072)	\$ 12,501,352

**Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position
Other Postemployment Benefit Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	Vermont State Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund	Vermont Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund	Vermont Municipal Employees' Health Benefit Fund
Additions			
Contributions			
Employer - healthcare benefit.....	\$ 32,522,691	\$ -	\$ -
Non-employer - healthcare benefit.....	-	16,434,423	-
Total contributions.....	32,522,691	16,434,423	-
Investment Income			
Net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.....	20,491	-	(97,566)
Dividends.....	466,886	-	-
Interest income.....	9,132	12,386	1,665
Other income.....	371	-	-
Total investment income.....	496,880	12,386	(95,901)
Less Investment Expenses			
Investment managers and consultants.....	2,212	-	66,459
Total investment expenses.....	2,212	-	66,459
Net investment income.....	494,668	12,386	(162,360)
Total additions.....	33,017,359	16,446,809	(162,360)
Deductions			
Other postemployment benefits.....	31,568,917	27,298,598	245,914
Operating expenses.....	83	52,825	-
Total deductions.....	31,569,000	27,351,423	245,914
Change in net position.....	1,448,359	(10,904,614)	(408,274)
Net position held in trust for employees postemployment benefits			
July 1, 2015.....	19,904,458	(10,056,458)	12,909,626
June 30, 2016.....	<u>\$ 21,352,817</u>	<u>\$ (20,961,072)</u>	<u>\$ 12,501,352</u>

5. Other Long-term Liabilities

Governmental activities long-term liabilities are generally liquidated by payments from the governmental and internal service funds' programs, including all major governmental fund types except for the Education Fund. Bonds payable are liquidated by transfers of resources from the General, Transportation, Special and Federal Funds. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the following changes occurred in the governmental activities long-term liabilities:

	Total Liability July 1, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Total Liability June 30, 2016	Amounts due within one year
Governmental activities					
Bonds payable					
Bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 616,595,000	\$ 115,580,000	\$ 75,255,000	\$ 656,920,000	\$ 51,520,000
Bond premium	36,441,838	12,126,196	7,401,985	41,166,049	8,056,424
Bond discount	(164,137)	-	(12,945)	(151,192)	(13,354)
Total bonds payable	652,872,701	127,706,196	82,644,040	697,934,857	59,563,070
Capital leases payable	11,875,100	-	954,629	10,920,471	561,919
Compensated absences	33,489,899	41,881,284	41,377,519	33,993,664	29,947,101
Claims and judgments	55,355,104	170,530,882	167,362,382	58,523,604	24,581,183
Contingent liabilities	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000	-
Net pension liability	1,300,872,140	612,453,789	195,427,437	1,717,898,492	-
Net other postemployment obligations	714,311,874	129,044,632	48,957,112	794,399,394	-
Pollution remediation obligations	4,933,171	5,159,406	1,748,780	8,343,797	671,000
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 2,780,709,989</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,776,189</u>	<u>\$ 538,471,899</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,014,279</u>	<u>\$ 115,324,273</u>

(1) Governmental activities bonds payable include additions of \$115,580,000 in general obligation bonds.

The Pollution Remediation Obligation (PRO) liabilities were measured using the actual contract cost when no changes in cost are expected, or a method that is materially close to the expected cash flow technique. Liability estimates are subject to change due to cost increases or reductions, or changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations governing the remediation efforts. Overall, the state has recorded a pollution remediation liability of \$8,343,797 of which \$671,000 is due within one year. Pollution remediation liability activity in fiscal year 2016 was as follows.

Department of Environmental Conservation

Under the federal Superfund law, the State is responsible for sharing remediation costs at sites where the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) expends resources from the superfund trust for cleanup. Currently, there are seven sites where the state has referred the matter to federal Superfund jurisdiction, and has executed a contract, or legal obligation, to share in the cost for cleanup and long term operations and maintenance. These obligations are reflected in a State Superfund Contract. There are two superfund sites where no liability has been reported because obligations are not yet reasonably estimable. There are no viable potentially responsible parties or insurance available to reduce the remediation costs for the superfund sites listed below. These Superfund sites in Vermont are in various stages of cleanup, from initial assessment to cleanup activities as follows:

- Vermont has three former copper mines that are listed as federal Superfund sites. One of these sites is in the early stages of investigation and a remedial plan has not been determined for estimating the potential liability. At the Elizabeth Mine, cleanup of acidic discharges has progressed and the State is obligated to cover 10% of the site remedy and long-term operation and maintenance. Under the current phase of remedial work and cleanup, the State's obligation over the

next 10 years is estimated at \$1,440,000 of which \$40,000 is estimated to be spent in 2017. At the Ely Mine, the State is in the process of entering into a Superfund contract to cover 10% of the site remedy. The operation and maintenance following cleanup has not been determined. The PRO as of June 30, 2016 is \$2,600,000.

- There are two superfund sites under the oversight of the USEPA which have been remediated, and under the superfund site agreement the State is responsible for long-term operation and maintenance costs of the facilities constructed by the EPA. The PRO as of June 30, 2016 is \$183,500, and the current amount due is \$15,000.
- A former industrial site is currently under remedial investigation. The cost share under the current phase is \$66,000 to be spent in 2017, and the PRO as of June 30, 2016 is \$831,000.

Sites not included under the federal Superfund trust, include a former mining facility with significant ground contamination and possibly one of the State's largest future potential obligation for cleanup. The State has been working with potential responsible parties and the USEPA to address the environmental contamination but so far a remedy for the site's cleanup, including an estimate of the cost of cleanup, has not been determined due to the potential magnitude and the various options that are being investigated. The State performs the annual operation and maintenance of the erosion control systems installed. The estimated PRO for erosion control measures over the next five years is \$2,000,000. The current cost of operation and maintenance will be covered by special settlement funds received from one potential responsible party.

In 2016, the State learned of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) contaminants impacting hundreds of private drinking water wells and public water systems in an area surrounding a former manufacturing plant. The State is currently working on addressing the health, safety, and environmental concerns resulting from the detection of PFOA in the drinking water of residents. The former owner of the plant is litigating responsibility, so it is unclear as to whether any of the cost of cleanup will be potentially recovered. The PRO as of June 30, 2016 is \$500,000, which will be used to cover the estimated cost for the point-of-entry treatment system being installed to effectively treat PFOA contaminated groundwater being used by residences.

The State's monitoring and treatment performance evaluations continue on cleanup of ground water contamination resulting from a chemical spill at a former dry cleaner facility. The total PRO reported at June 30, 2016 of \$677,000 for source removal of contamination, if dictated by annual monitoring. The amount due in 2017 for operation and maintenance is \$30,000.

Agency of Transportation

The Agency of Transportation has recorded liabilities totaling \$112,297 at June 30, 2016 for petroleum cleanup and restoration of contaminated soil at two locations. The cost of cleanup has been estimated based on the contractors' anticipated cost to complete the work. There are no expected recoveries that have reduced the liability.

Department of Buildings and General Services

Abatement projects in State Buildings commence when potentially harmful substances such as asbestos, mold, or polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) in wall paint are detected. In 2016, the State completed cleanup of mold in one building and PCBs in wall paint in another building and has no PRO at June 30, 2016.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the changes occurred in the business-type activities and fiduciary funds long-term liabilities are shown on the following page.

	<u>Total Liability July 1, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Total Liability June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Amounts due within one year</u>
Business-type activities					
Compensated absences	\$ 310,013	\$ 278,934	\$ 291,246	\$ 297,701	\$ 269,736
Lottery prize awards payable	6,471,971	80,140,727	79,873,589	6,739,109	5,904,628
Net pension liabilities	3,002,355	2,358,151	814,947	4,545,559	-
Total business-type activities long term liabilities	<u>\$ 9,784,339</u>	<u>\$ 82,777,812</u>	<u>\$ 80,979,782</u>	<u>\$ 11,582,369</u>	<u>\$ 6,174,364</u>
Fiduciary					
Compensated absences	\$ 4,094	\$ 12,471	\$ 10,264	\$ 6,301	\$ 5,402
Total fiduciary long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,094</u>	<u>\$ 12,471</u>	<u>\$ 10,264</u>	<u>\$ 6,301</u>	<u>\$ 5,402</u>

The compensated absences for the business-type activities are included as part of accrued salaries and benefits on the propriety funds' Statement of Net Position.

The compensated absences for the fiduciary funds are included as part of accrued liabilities on the fiduciary funds Statement of Net Position.

H. Fund Balance/Net Position

Governmental Funds

The composition of the summarized fund balances reported on the governmental funds' Balance Sheet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, are shown below and continues on the following page.

	<u>Restricted Purposes</u>	<u>Committed Purposes</u>	<u>Assigned Purposes</u>
General Fund			
Government Operations			
Governor and other Elected Officials.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,850
Public Safety and Regulatory Services.....	-	-	1,415,035
Courts.....	-	-	42,343
Health and Human Services.....	-	-	1,720,109
Correctional Services.....	-	-	176,454
Educational Services.....	-	-	30,697
Natural Resources Protection and Preservation...	-	-	831,970
Economic and Community Development.....	-	-	1,391,198
Tourism and Marketing.....	-	-	249,662
Total General Fund.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,863,318</u>
Transportation Fund			
Transportation.....	\$ 405,505	\$ 18,566,265	\$ -
Total Transportation Fund.....	<u>\$ 405,505</u>	<u>\$ 18,566,265</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Education Fund			
Educational Services.....	\$ -	\$ 81,679,763	\$ -
Total Education Fund.....	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 81,679,763</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

	<u>Restricted Purposes</u>	<u>Committed Purposes</u>	<u>Assigned Purposes</u>
Special Fund			
Government Operations			
Governor and Other Elected Officials.....	\$ -	\$ 254,634	\$ 119,771
Legislature.....	-	-	93,017
Administrative Services.....	1,692,956	1,740,147	1,525,480
Public Safety and Regulatory Services.....	1,338,939	47,391,898	1,640,939
Courts.....	-	2,991,347	400,057
Correctional Services.....	5	617,153	80,726
Employment and Training.....	-	9,634,870	94,977
Educational Services.....	-	71,154	-
Natural Resources Protection and Preservation...	4,628,604	26,362,897	783,013
Economic and Community Development.....	3,323,400	3,301,661	898,092
Tourism and Marketing.....	-	517,194	102,466
Total Special Fund.....	<u>\$ 10,983,904</u>	<u>\$ 92,882,955</u>	<u>\$ 5,738,538</u>
Federal Revenue Fund			
Government Operations			
Governor and Other Elected Officials.....	\$ 59,579	\$ -	\$ -
Administrative Services.....	2,046	-	-
Public Safety and Regulatory Services.....	14,032,557	-	-
Courts.....	970	-	-
Health and Human Services.....	69,448,304	-	-
Correctional Services.....	63	-	-
Employment and Training.....	5,236,628	-	-
Educational Services.....	2,796,476	-	-
Natural Resources Protection and Preservation...	360,714,998	-	-
Economic and Community Development.....	985,118	-	-
Total Federal Revenue Funds.....	<u>\$ 453,276,739</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Global Commitment Fund			
Health and Human Services.....	<u>\$ 105,866,850</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Global Commitment Fund.....	<u>\$ 105,866,850</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Non-major Governmental Funds			
Government Operations			
Administrative Services.....	\$ 14,940	\$ -	\$ -
Health and Human Services.....	62,648	-	-
Educational Services.....	-	23,242,297	-
Natural Resources Protection and Preservation...	229,473	10,764,825	-
Economic and Community Development.....	3,676	-	-
Capital Outlays.....	52,182,856	-	-
Debt Service.....	3,209,802	633	-
Total Non-major Governmental Funds.....	<u>\$ 55,703,395</u>	<u>\$ 34,007,755</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note V. OTHER INFORMATION**A. Risk Management*****1. Workers' Compensation and Risk Management***

The Agency of Administration's Financial Services Division oversees the Workers' Compensation and Risk Management programs, which administers all insurance programs for State government with the exception of the health and life insurance plans listed below. State policy is to minimize the purchase of commercial insurance by either self-funding or otherwise retaining the risk when it makes sense to do so. The programs set aside assets and pay claims utilizing the following three Internal Service Funds:

State Employees' Workers' Compensation Fund
State Liability Self Insurance Fund
Risk Management – All Other Fund (used for the purchase of commercial insurance)

The Workers' Compensation Fund covers all State employees who are injured on the job, pursuant to State statute. Certain quasi-governmental entities may also request coverage through this program. The State has unlimited exposure to liability and has not purchased any stop-loss insurance to limit this exposure. All claims are processed by Workers' Compensation personnel and are audited annually by an outside claims adjuster to ensure that the claims-based statistical information used to calculate the State's workers' compensation exposure is reliable. Workers' Compensation is reviewed annually by an outside auditor and an outside actuary, including a review of incurred but not reported claims (IBNR). The contribution required to fully fund losses is calculated annually by an outside actuary. Allocation to each participating entity is done by Risk Management personnel utilizing departmental exposure and experience factors.

The Liability Insurance Fund covers general and employment practices liability, discrimination, bodily injury and auto liability risk. The coverage is comparable to standard private commercial policies. This liability coverage is offered to the same group of participants described in the workers' compensation program paragraph above. The State's exposure to tort risk in Vermont is subject to the doctrine of sovereign immunity and is governed by the Vermont Tort Claims Act, 12 V.S.A. §5601. Exposure outside of Vermont and to federal suit and other non-tort suit is potentially unlimited. The State is self-insured retention (SIR) for the first \$500,000 of exposure and has purchased excess commercial insurance to cover the additional per-occurrence exposure in amounts of up to \$1,500,000 (\$2,000,000 total) in Vermont and \$10,000,000 in excess of the \$500,000 SIR for claims that are not subject to the Vermont Tort Claims Act. Claims are processed by Risk Management personnel and/or the Vermont Attorney General's Office and are audited annually by an outside claims adjuster to ensure that the claims-based statistical information used to calculate the State's liability exposure is reliable. This liability is reviewed annually by an outside actuary, including a review of IBNR. The contribution required to fully fund losses is calculated annually by an outside actuary. Allocation to each participating entity is done by Risk Management personnel utilizing departmental exposure and experience factors.

The Risk-Management – All Other Fund provides insurance coverage through purchased commercial policies for risks not covered in the above funds or which are self-assumed. This coverage provides insurance for State-owned real property, bonds for various categories of employees, errors and omissions coverage for judges, and various other miscellaneous coverages. The State's liability exposure is limited to the amount of the various deductibles associated with the respective policies and potentially for any claims in excess of the purchased limits. Premium charges from the various insurers are either assessed directly against the entity requiring the coverage or apportioned among those entities receiving the benefits of the coverage. Risk Management also assesses a surcharge of up to 5% of the premium to cover administrative costs. Entities eligible for coverage are the same as those listed above for the other funds.

Insurance settlements have never exceeded the coverage disclosed above.

In addition to the three internal service funds above, effective July 1, 2007, the General Assembly established the Sarcoidosis Benefit Trust Fund (a program in the Special Fund) to cover specific claims arising from an

outbreak of Sarcoidosis at the impaired State office building in Bennington, Vermont (Act 53 of 2007). Claims are reviewed and processed under rules established that mirror the rules for the Workers' Compensation Fund claims. Funding was established as a special fund and not a proprietary fund as funding will only be available by the General Assembly as claims arise and funding needs are determined. The Fund is managed by Workers' Compensation personnel. Total payments issued from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2016 are \$1,807,015.

2. Health Care Insurance, Dental Assistance Plan, Life Insurance, Employee Assistance Program, and Long Term Disability Funds for State Employee Benefit Plans

The Employee Benefits Division of the Department of Human Resources maintains medical/behavioral health insurance, dental assistance plan, life insurance, employee assistance program, and long term disability program funds for the benefit of current State employees, retired former employees, and legislators as well as employees and certain former employees of outside "special" groups which have been declared eligible to participate by statute or labor agreement. Not all of these named groups may participate in every plan. Detailed eligibility information for each group listed above can be found in the plan summaries that follow. Temporary and contractual employees are not eligible to participate in these plans.

Enrolled plan participants share in the premium cost of the medical/behavioral health plan. Prescription drug coverage is included in the medical/behavioral health plan. Premium rate setting is performed by an outside actuary in conjunction with the Administrative Services Division of the Department of Human Resources. The State's liability for incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) claims is calculated by the actuary and is based on the State's prior claims experience. Special Groups covered under the health insurance plan remit premium to the State for their members. Retirees covered under the health plan pay premium through the Retirement Division of the Treasurer's Office.

The plan options are: TotalChoice which is a "preferred provider organization" indemnity-type plan; and the SelectCare plan which is a "point of service" plan similar to an open-ended HMO (members may opt out of the SelectCare network but must meet a deductible and coinsurance to do so). Benefits are administered under a managed care arrangement. Both health plan options are self-insured by the State. The State employs a third party administrator to provide administrative services, including claims payment. To limit the State's large claims exposure, the State has purchased a stop loss insurance policy.

The self-funded State of Vermont Employee Dental Assistance Plan provides up to \$1,000 regular dental benefits annually and up to \$1,750 lifetime benefit for orthodontic expenses for each participant. These plan caps effectively limit the State's exposure to catastrophic loss so no stop-loss insurance has been purchased. The Administrative Services Division within the Department of Human Resources sets the premium rates, in consultation with the dental plan administrator's actuary. Participants include all groups mentioned in paragraph 1 above except for retirees. The State pays 100% of the premium for State employee participants and their covered dependents. Special Groups covered under the dental assistance plan remit premium to the State for their members.

The State of Vermont Employee Life Insurance Program consists of a Term-Life benefit and an Accidental Death and Dismemberment (AD&D) benefit, each of which provides coverage equal to two times a participant's base salary rounded down to the nearest \$100. Retirees who work for the State for at least twenty years and who have life insurance at the time of retirement receive a retiree life benefit of \$10,000 with no AD&D coverage. Both Life and AD&D are fully insured benefits. The State purchases insurance under which the carrier retains liability for all claims. The Administrative Services Division calculates the premium rates charged to departments for both of these programs. The State pays 75% of active employees' premiums and 100% of retirees' premium costs. Only current State employees, retired State employees, and current active employees of outside special groups are eligible to participate. Special Groups covered under the life insurance plan remit premium to the State for their members.

An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is provided for the benefit of State employees and members of their immediate household. This program assists employees and family members in addressing problems that impact their lives including stress, family, financial, substance abuse, and other issues. Active State employees and their families are eligible for this program. The EAP Program Manager is paid a monthly fee based on the number of employees who work for the State. The plan provides up to 5 counseling sessions per case through a network of providers. No claims costs, or claims liabilities are incurred under this plan by the State. The State pays 100% of the fee for this plan.

A Long Term Disability Program is provided as an income replacement benefit for certain State employees who become disabled due to non-occupational injury or illness, and the disability is expected to be long term or permanent. The plan provides financial protection for State employees and their families by continuing a portion of their income while disabled. Only State employees who are not eligible to be represented by the employees' unions (the Vermont State Employees Association and the Vermont Troopers Association) are eligible for this benefit. Employees must be employed for one (1) year before coverage is effective. This plan is fully insured through an insurance company, so there is no liability to the State for claims. The premium is based on a percentage of the salaries of eligible participants. The State issues payment to the insurance company for the premium and the cost is then recovered from eligible employees in the following manner: eligible employees who are covered by a leave plan forfeit one day of compensated absence leave per year, and, eligible employees who are not covered by a leave plan have a one-time 0.2% salary reduction in their next cost-of-living increase following eligibility.

Three years' changes in the respective funds' claims liability amounts are displayed in the following table:

Fund and Fiscal Year	Liability at Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Current FY Claims and Changes in Estimates	Current FY Claims Payments	Liability at End of the Fiscal Year
Workers' Compensation Fund				
2014	\$ 27,293,839	\$ 12,207,238	\$ 8,164,385	\$ 31,336,692
2015	31,336,692	8,659,714	8,448,751	31,547,655
2016	31,547,655	3,746,748	7,817,044	27,477,359
State Liability Insurance Fund				
2014	6,044,546	1,368,261	1,615,870	5,796,937
2015	5,796,937	2,698,167	1,639,611	6,855,493
2016	6,855,493	2,383,401	1,652,519	7,586,375
Medical Insurance Fund				
2014	11,885,028	146,557,229	144,983,169	13,459,088
2015	13,459,088	148,100,652	144,930,860	16,628,880
2016	16,628,880	158,289,586	151,768,273	23,150,193
Dental Insurance Fund				
2014	380,290	5,143,372	5,263,164	260,498
2015	260,498	6,139,185	6,076,607	323,076
2016	323,076	6,111,147	6,124,546	309,677

B. Budget Stabilization Reserves

The 1993 Legislature amended action taken by the 1987 Legislature by repealing legislation creating the Budget Stabilization Trust Fund and created separate Budget Stabilization Reserves within both the General Fund and Transportation Fund. The Education Fund Budget Stabilization Reserve was created by the 1999 Legislature. These reserves were created to reduce the effects of annual variations in State revenues upon these funds by reserving certain surpluses of revenues.

The reserves balances consist of any budgetary basis surplus at the close of the fiscal year, provided the balance in each fund's Budget Stabilization Reserve shall not exceed an amount equal to five percent of its appropriations for the prior fiscal year plus any additional amounts as may be authorized by the Vermont Legislature. Use of the reserve is limited to offsetting the respective fund's deficit at the close of a fiscal year. For fiscal year 2016, the State fully funded the Budget Stabilization Reserves for the General, Transportation and Education Funds to their respective statutory maximum levels. The balances at June 30, 2016 are as follows: \$12,793,530 in the Transportation Fund's Budget Stabilization Reserve; \$71,250,890 in the General Fund's Budget Stabilization Reserve; and \$32,614,381 in the Education Fund's Budget Stabilization Reserve.

The State has previously reported its General Fund Budget Stabilization Reserve as reserved for budget stabilization in the governmental funds. With the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54, "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions", the reserve does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed fund balance, and is reported as unassigned fund balance. There has been no change in the budget stabilization policy or the way in which the policy is being carried out. The Transportation Fund's Budget Stabilization Reserve and the Education Fund's Education Reserve are classified as committed for transportation and education, respectively.

C. Limited Liabilities

1. Contingent Liabilities

Federal Grants:

The State receives federal grants that are subject to audit and review by federal grantor agencies that could result in expenditures being disallowed under the terms of the grants. However, it is believed that required reimbursements resulting from such disallowances would not be material.

Due to functionality challenges with its eligibility system for the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Programs, the State requested and received in November 2015 approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) a waiver, under section 1902(e)(14)(A) of the Social Security Act of certain Medicaid redetermination requirements.

The waiver established a February 29, 2016 deadline for completing non-MAGI and legacy MAGI redeterminations, and a November 30, 2016 deadline for completing Vermont Health Connect (VHC) MAGI redeterminations. As of February 29, 2016, the State had not fully complied with the terms of the waiver and the waiver deadlines were not extended. Management sought and received assurances from CMS that the waiver of the Federal requirements remained in effect through the February and November dates. However, CMS indicated that the waiver would not be extended after those dates. Thus the State has not fully complied with the redetermination requirements from March 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. The State has assessed the impact of the noncompliance, for this four-month period, and does not believe it to be material to the accompanying financial statements. In addition, the State has not fully complied with the terms of the November 30, 2016 waiver deadline. The State has not fully assessed the impact on fiscal 2017 of noncompliance with redetermination requirements after the waiver deadlines.

Finally, the State submitted and CMS approved a Mitigation Plan for the State to work towards full compliance with the Medicaid eligibility provisions of the Affordable Care Act. CMS has been monitoring and will continue to monitor the State's compliance with the Mitigation Plan in accordance with the agreed upon timeline. The State believes it is currently in compliance with the Mitigation Plan.

2. Limited Liabilities

Vermont Economic Development Authority:

The State has a limited liability for the VEDA. VEDA may create one or more debt service reserve funds in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Section 219. Annually, VEDA must report to the State the amount necessary to bring the reserve balances up to the minimum required by statute. This sum so certified may be appropriated by the

State. To date, it has not been necessary for the State to appropriate money to maintain the reserve and it is not anticipated that any appropriation will have to be made.

Vermont Municipal Bond Bank:

The State has a limited liability for the Vermont Municipal Bond Bank (Bank). The Bank is required to maintain debt service reserve funds. 24 V.S.A. Section 4675 requires the State to provide annual appropriations to restore the reserve funds to the required minimum balance, if necessary. It has never been necessary for the State to appropriate money to the reserve fund and it is not anticipated that it will need to make an appropriation in the future.

Vermont Housing Finance Agency:

The State has a limited liability for the Vermont Housing Finance Agency (Agency). The Agency may create one or more debt service reserve funds in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Section 632. Annually, the Agency must report to the State the amount necessary to bring these reserve fund balances up to the minimum required by statute. This sum so certified may be appropriated by the State. It has not been necessary for the State to appropriate money to maintain the reserve fund and it is not anticipated that any appropriation will have to be made.

Vermont Student Assistance Corporation:

The State has a limited liability for the VSAC. VSAC may create one or more debt service reserve funds in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Section 2867. Annually, VSAC must report to the State the amount necessary to bring the reserve balances up to the minimum required by statute. This sum so certified may be appropriated by the State. To date, it has not been necessary for the State to appropriate money to maintain the reserve and it is not anticipated that any appropriation will have to be made.

University of Vermont:

The State has a limited liability for the UVM. UVM may create one or more debt service reserve funds in accordance with 16 V.S.A. Section 2363. Annually, UVM must report to the State the amount necessary to bring the reserve balances up to the minimum required by statute. This sum so certified may be appropriated by the State. To date, it has not been necessary for the State to appropriate money to maintain the reserve and it is not anticipated that any appropriation will have to be made.

Vermont State Colleges:

The State has a limited liability for the VSC. VSC may create one or more debt service reserve funds in accordance with 16 V.S.A. Section 286. Annually, VSC must report to the State the amount necessary to bring the reserve balances up to the minimum required by statute. This sum so certified may be appropriated by the State. To date, it has not been necessary for the State to appropriate money to maintain the reserve and it is not anticipated that any appropriation will have to be made.

3. Contractual Liabilities

At June 30, 2016, the State of Vermont had long-term contracts outstanding of approximately \$293,067,590 funded from federal sources, and \$834,304,469 funded from all other funding sources. Contracts such as retainer contracts and contracts for commodities have not been included since the nature of these on-going contracts are tracked statewide to ensure the best prices for supplies and some professional services.

Following is a summary of contractual liabilities by agency, department or office at June 30, 2016.

(Table on next page.)

Agency, Department, or Office	Total Contractual Obligation	Funded by Federal Sources	Funded by Other Sources
Agency of Administration	\$ 141,545,983	\$ 319,209	\$ 141,226,774
Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets	659,482	21,068	638,414
Agency of Commerce & Community Development	943,028	18,113	924,915
Agency of Education	9,023,868	8,225,828	798,040
Agency of Human Services	323,269,787	88,240,532	235,029,255
Agency of Natural Resources	11,644,422	1,762,259	9,882,163
Agency of Transportation	389,129,765	160,336,870	228,792,895
Center Crime Victim Services	63,635	59,810	3,825
Criminal Justice Training Council	624,912	-	624,912
Department of Labor	4,853,274	4,853,274	-
Department of Liquor Control	325,040	-	325,040
Department of Public Safety	5,045,556	1,661,765	3,383,791
Enhanced 911 Board	8,749,534	-	8,749,534
Financial Regulation	5,777,084	305,179	5,471,905
Green Mountain Care Board	2,379,549	1,992,525	387,024
Joint Fiscal Office	788,050	-	788,050
Judiciary	1,218,685	-	1,218,685
Military Department	26,949,636	23,795,306	3,154,330
Office of the Attorney General	1,457,940	53,879	1,404,061
Office of the Defender General	1,872,918	-	1,872,918
Public Service Board	99,200	-	99,200
Public Service Department	8,102,734	430,771	7,671,963
Secretary of State's Office	3,663,162	821,214	2,841,948
State Treasurer's Office	167,605,397	-	167,605,397
State's Attorneys and Sheriffs	205,752	-	205,752
Vermont Commission on Women	169,988	169,988	-
Vermont Life Magazine	3,081,223	-	3,081,223
Vermont Lottery Commission	8,122,455	-	8,122,455
Total	\$ 1,127,372,059	\$ 293,067,590	\$ 834,304,469

The Agency of Transportation contracts are mainly infrastructure construction contracts of which 77% have end dates of June 30, 2017 or earlier. Of the Agency of Human Services contract liability balance, 22% is for contracts in the Department of Corrections, 48% is Department of Vermont Health Access, and 8% is Department of Health. Of the contracts in the Agency of Administration, 75% have end dates during fiscal year 2017, and are primarily for human resource benefit administration services, information technology services (including an electronic integrated tax system), and capital construction. The State Treasurer's Office contracts are mostly investment management services and health insurance for the retirement plans, with 41% having end dates during fiscal year 2017.

4. Grant Awards

The State of Vermont engages in many grant programs that benefit municipalities, non-profits, individuals and families statewide. The grant table summarizes the grant activity by government function. The award balance represents the total grant obligation outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year. The awards to grantees in the current fiscal year totaled \$595,248,938. The award adjustments column includes a reduction of \$27,931,993 for amendments to grants that commenced in prior fiscal years and a reduction of \$13,491,750 to the current year awards balance under Human Services for the contribution received from the University of Vermont Medical Center for the Graduate Medical Education program. The grants expended in the amount of \$603,092,963 include payments issued to grantees on both current year awards and prior year grant awards.

The award balances at June 30, 2016 represent the remaining unexpended award amounts.

	Number of Grants Awarded in 2016	Total Grant Obligation				
		Award Balances at June 30, 2015	Current Year Awards	Award Adjustments	Grants Expended	Award Balances at June 30, 2016
General Government	1,527	\$ 665,905	\$ 24,953,923	\$ (598,615)	\$ (24,963,923)	\$ 57,290
Protection to Persons and Property	660	25,339,081	26,853,200	(2,260,958)	(24,232,018)	25,699,305
Human Services	701	104,973,594	171,458,026	(16,650,377)	(165,080,577)	94,700,666
Labor	63	2,773,647	5,965,032	-	(2,440,266)	6,298,413
General Education	1,337	31,237,870	220,948,843	-	(234,275,423)	17,911,290
Natural Resources	302	17,018,533	19,986,630	10,542,765	(29,569,225)	17,978,703
Commerce and Community Development	266	39,061,702	27,909,111	(7,667,760)	(30,628,039)	28,675,014
Transportation	732	181,062,250	97,174,173	(24,788,798)	(91,903,492)	161,544,133
Grant Total	5,588	\$ 402,132,582	\$ 595,248,938	\$ (41,423,743)	\$ (603,092,963)	\$ 352,864,814

The major grants awarded in 2016 are summarized below by agency or department.

General Government

The Department of Taxes awarded 1,163 grants in the amount of \$24 million to municipalities.

Protection to Persons and Property

Public Safety grants are made up of safety programs like fire prevention and safety, motorcycle safety, bicycle safety, traffic safety, seatbelt safety and boating safety. In addition, the Division of Emergency Management & Homeland Security provides aid and support to Vermont's local emergency response providers by funding disaster preparedness programs. The Department issued 268 grants totaling over \$10 million.

The Vermont Center for Crime Victims' Services awarded 112 grants in the amount of \$4.7 million for crime victim assistance, and domestic and family violence services' programs.

The Agency of Agricultural, Food & Markets awarded 185 grants in the amount of \$5.6 million to support programs that encourage growth of agriculture in Vermont while protecting the health of consumers and Vermont's environment.

Human Services

Public health grants are awarded for prevention of diseases and recovery support services. Programs include vaccinations and inspection programs, and public awareness programs like tobacco cessation, alcohol & drug abuse programs, opioid treatment, HIV support and prevention. In 2016, there were 248 grants awarded totaling \$33.3 million for public health.

During fiscal year 2016, programs under mental health for adults and children were awarded \$24.6 million. Programs managed under mental health are for housing and care programs, mental health services to the homeless, substance abuse and rehabilitation, suicide prevention, and support to family members of persons living with mental illness.

The Department of Children and Families awarded 203 grants totaling over \$36 million for programs in 2016. Programs included economic assistance and services for families, early childhood and youth development programs, transitional housing, fuel assistance and weatherization programs.

The Department of Aging & Independent Living awarded 103 grants totaling \$30 million for various aged and

independent living programs. The majority of the grants were for training, work based learning and supported education, abuse prevention, independent living services, caregiver programs, services for individuals with physical disabilities, general support for the blind and visually impaired, and grants for congregate and home delivered meals.

The Department of Corrections funds several types of activities through grants, including Transitional Housing, Community Justice Centers, Community Outreach, Woman's programs, and Rapid Intervention. These grants provide offenders, individuals, families, and communities with support and treatment. The programs seek to divert adults at risk of incarceration, prevent crime, and reduce the risk of reoffending. The total amount of grant awards in 2016 was \$5.5 million.

The Department of Vermont Health Access (DVHA) awarded \$9 million in grants to hospitals and health care providers to administer and coordinate the delivery of care services such as counseling, substance abuse, and health coaching services. During FY 2016, DVHA paid \$30 million to the University of Vermont Medical Center, Inc. (formally named Fletcher Allen Health Care) for the Graduate Medical Education program (GME). The GME program helps ensure access to quality essential professional health services for Medicaid beneficiaries through the care provided by teaching physicians and teaching hospitals. The University of Vermont contributed \$13.5 million to the State to support the GME programs; this support is listed as other revenue in the Global Commitment Fund.

Labor

The Department of Labor awarded 63 grants totaling \$6 million in 2016 primarily for workforce education and training activities. The grant award programs focus on economic and workforce development, increased funding for post-secondary education, and training through internships or scholarships in schools.

Education

The Agency of Education awarded 1,326 grants providing support for Vermont's education system totaling \$128.2 million. The types of programs supported range from special education for preschool aged children to literacy skills for adults. Programs for children include early education and readiness programs plus wellness food programs. Secondary education program include the flexible pathways initiatives to increase the rates of graduation and continuation on to post-secondary education. Other programs focus on basic adult education, technology advances, tobacco use prevention, and teacher and principal training and recruitment. The State awarded approximately \$92 million to help fund higher education in Vermont.

Natural Resources

The Agency of Natural Resources administers grant and loan programs through its three Departments. The Department of Environmental Conservation provided grants and loans totaling \$16.1 million in 2016. Program funding included loans to Municipalities for repair and improvement of water systems, pollution control systems, and storm-water projects. Other programs focused on education and informing the public about proper disposal of household hazardous waste products, aquatic nuisance control, and protecting environmentally sensitive areas. The Department of Forest, Parks & Recreation awarded \$3.4 million in grants for programs that promote outdoor recreation while at the same time establish protocol to protect the environment; and the Department of Fish & Wildlife awarded approximately \$417,000 in grants providing funding for an improved water and boating infrastructure, and enhanced and environmentally responsible shooting ranges.

Commerce and Community Development

The Agency of Commerce & Community Development awarded 220 grants in 2016 for programs which aim to provide decent housing, assure a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities for Vermonters. In addition, the agency funds the preservation of historic buildings, agricultural barns, and programs to integrate historic preservation concerns with local planning options. Of the 220 grants issued, the Department of Housing & Community Development awarded 137 grants totaling \$17.8 million in funding. The Department of

Economic Development awarded 55 grants totaling \$2.3 million with \$1.2 million of the funding allocated to the Vermont Training Program, which provides employers with performance based workforce grants for pre-employment training, training for new hires and incumbent workers.

Transportation

The Agency of Transportation awarded 732 grants, totaling \$97.2 million, providing funding to communities around the state that focus on safety, preservation and maintenance of existing transportation system, economic development, and energy efficient transportation choices. Funding for ongoing projects include bridge replacement and rehabilitation, culvert repair, paving projects, enhancement projects and various roadway projects. Vermont Better Backroads Program is an example of an enhancement project designed to promote the use of erosion control and maintenance techniques that save money while protecting and enhancing Vermont's lakes and streams. Funding is also provided for transportation alternatives including public transit services, on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to their daily needs.

D. Litigation

The State, its agencies, officials and employees are defendants in numerous lawsuits involving funding for social welfare programs, civil rights actions, public education funding, breach of contract and negligence. The Attorney General is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of the majority of these suits, some of which seek recovery of monetary damages of unspecified amounts. However, based on information provided by the Attorney General, any ultimate liability to the State resulting from these lawsuits that is not covered by various insurance policies, would not materially affect the State's overall financial condition.

E. Joint Venture

The State of Vermont has entered into a Tri-State Lotto Compact with the States of New Hampshire and Maine for the purpose of operating a tri-state lottery. This lottery does not replace Vermont's individual lottery games but is run in addition to the existing games. The Compact provided for the creation of a Tri-State Lottery Commission (Commission) which is an interstate body, both corporate and politic, serving as a common agent for the party states and representing them both collectively and individually in the exercise of its powers and duties. The Commission is composed of one member from each of the party states. Each State's lottery appoints one of its members to this position. The three-member Commission annually elects a chairperson from among its members. The Commission is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations governing the establishment and to administer the operation of the Tri-State Lotto. Tri-State Lotto tickets are sold in each of the party states and processed in a central location as determined by the Commission. Fifty percent of the gross sales from each State are aggregated in a common prize pool, and operating costs are charged proportionally to each of the party states. The remaining revenues generated within each State remain in that particular State.

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
Comparative Financial Information			
Assets	\$ 42,768,415	\$ 42,908,357	\$ (139,942)
Liabilities	33,936,529	34,523,383	(586,854)
Operating revenues	58,458,832	55,875,517	2,583,315
Interest income	98,396	87,768	10,628
Commissions, fees and bonus expense	4,599,980	4,454,275	145,705
Prize awards	31,013,682	29,421,167	1,592,515
Other operating expenses	3,509,931	3,549,364	(39,433)
Total transfers to member states	19,433,635	18,538,479	895,156
Transfer to Vermont	3,516,545	3,418,837	97,708

Additional information regarding the Tri-State Lotto Commission may be obtained by contacting the Vermont Lottery Commission, 1311 US Route 302-Berlin, Suite 100, Barre, Vermont 05641.

F. Accounting Changes

Accounting changes related to government combinations

During the fiscal year, the operations of Vermont Telecommunications Authority (VTA) (a discretely presented component unit of the State of Vermont) were merged into the State's Department of Public Service. The combination became effective on July 1, 2015; under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 69, the merger date would be July 1, 2015, the beginning of the reporting period in which the combination occurred. The initial opening balances of VTA's assets, liabilities and net position as of the beginning of the period, were determined based on the carrying values reported in the separate financial statements of VTA as of June 30, 2015. The removal of VTA as a discretely presented component unit of the State resulted in a \$10,158,391 restatement of opening net position in the Statement of Activities for the component units. The merger of VTA resulted in a \$10,158,391 restatement of opening net position of governmental activities in the Statement of Activities. The following is a schedule of the adjusted balances recorded as of the merger date.

	State of Vermont Governmental Activities	VTA	Total
Assets			
Current assets	\$1,107,085,231	\$ 4,982,960	\$1,112,068,191
Capital assets	2,538,406,358	6,258,795	2,544,665,153
Other non-current assets	408,365,752	-	408,365,752
Total assets	<u>4,053,857,341</u>	<u>11,241,755</u>	<u>4,065,099,096</u>
Deferred outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflow of resources	136,269,588	-	136,269,588
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>136,269,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,269,588</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	588,402,778	1,083,364	589,486,142
Non-current liabilities	2,677,327,952	-	2,677,327,952
Total liabilities	<u>3,265,730,730</u>	<u>1,083,364</u>	<u>3,266,814,094</u>
Deferred inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflow of resources	181,179,712	-	181,179,712
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>181,179,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>181,179,712</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	2,184,683,736	6,258,795	2,190,942,531
Restricted	609,149,347	3,557,774	612,707,121
Unrestricted	(2,050,616,596)	341,822	(2,050,274,774)
Total net position	<u>\$ 743,216,487</u>	<u>\$ 10,158,391</u>	<u>\$ 753,374,878</u>

The merger required restatement of opening fund balances of the Special Fund. In order to reflect the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the Special Fund, an adjustment of \$6,258,795 was made to the amount used in the restatement of opening net position in the governmental activities for the assets and liabilities that were merged following the accrual basis of accounting. This adjustment resulted in a restatement of opening fund balances of the Special Fund of \$3,899,596.

	<u>Special Fund</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
As originally reported	\$ 79,638,459	\$ 743,216,487
Restatements		
Recognition of opening net position of VTA upon merger date per GASB Statement No. 69	<u>3,899,596</u>	<u>10,158,391</u>
Restated amount	<u>\$ 83,538,055</u>	<u>\$ 753,374,878</u>

Accounting changes related to changes in reporting entity

Previously reported as a discretely presented component unit, but due to changes in the structure of the board of directors the Vermont Sustainable Jobs Fund Inc. (VSJF) no longer qualifies as a component unit of the State under GASB Statement No. 61, *Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*. The removal of VSJF as a discretely presented component unit of the State resulted in a \$1,303,138 restatement of opening net position in the Statement of Activities for the component units.

Accounting changes related to implementation of new accounting standards

In February 2015, GASB issued Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. The Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. The University of Vermont and State Agriculture College (UVM) and the Vermont Economic Development Authority (VEDA) (discretely presented component units) present period-over-period comparative statements were required to restate their beginning net position as of July 1, 2014, for the cumulative effects of applying this statement.

Accounting changes related to prior period adjustments

Two discretely presented component units restated their beginning net position related to prior period adjustments. The Vermont Municipal Bond Bank (VMBB) restated beginning net position to reduce it by \$887,406 to reflect the correct balance of the prior year's loans to municipalities listed under noncurrent assets. UVM restated beginning net position to increase it by \$3,720,000 to reflect the correct amount of OPEB compensation & benefit expense during fiscal year 2015.

Restatement of net position

The effects of these accounting changes on net position of component units beginning net position were as follows:

(Table on next page.)

	<u>UVM</u>	<u>VEDA</u>	<u>VMBB</u>	<u>VTA</u>	<u>VSJF</u>
As originally reported.....	\$ 506,663,000	\$ 58,829,000	\$ 35,841,766	\$ 10,158,391	\$ 1,303,138
Restatements					
Elimination of opening net position of VTA upon merger date.....	-	-	-	(10,158,391)	-
Elimination of opening net position of VSJF from change in reporting entity.....	-	-	-	-	(1,303,138)
Prior period restatement to for the cumulative effects of the implementation of GASB 72.....	17,074,000	(2,383,000)	-	-	-
Prior period restatement to reflect the correct balance on noncurrent assets: Loans to municipalities.....	-	-	(887,406)	-	-
Prior period restatement to reflect the correct amount of OPEB compensation & benefit expense.....	<u>3,720,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Restated amount.....	<u>\$ 527,457,000</u>	<u>\$ 56,446,000</u>	<u>\$ 34,954,360</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

G. Subsequent Events

The State has evaluated whether any events have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2016, that would require disclosure and has determined that no such events have occurred through the date which these financial statements were available to be issued.



Required Supplementary Information
(Unaudited)

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
VERMONT STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability			
Service cost.....	\$ 47,012	\$ 41,786	\$ 39,369
Interest.....	171,563	164,405	156,635
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	25,051	3,979	-
Changes of assumptions.....	(21,853)	62,247	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(120,094)	(111,396)	(104,493)
Net change in total pension liability	101,679	161,021	91,511
Total pension liability, July 1.....	<u>2,169,909</u>	<u>2,008,888</u>	<u>1,917,377</u>
Total pension liability, June 30.....	<u>2,271,588</u>	<u>2,169,909</u>	<u>2,008,888</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer.....	54,347	55,881	56,483
Contributions - member.....	34,055	33,296	31,746
Net investment income (loss).....	17,963	(8,485)	203,722
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(120,094)	(111,396)	(104,493)
Administrative expenses.....	(1,469)	(1,858)	(1,158)
Other.....	(13)	177	454
Net change in fiduciary net position	(15,211)	(32,385)	186,754
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year.....	<u>1,624,861</u>	<u>1,657,246</u>	<u>1,470,492</u>
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year.....	<u>1,609,650</u>	<u>1,624,861</u>	<u>1,657,246</u>
Net pension liability, June 30.....	<u><u>\$ 661,938</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 545,048</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 351,642</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	70.86%	74.88%	82.50%
Covered employee payroll.....	\$ 462,057	\$ 437,676	\$ 416,766
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	143.26%	124.53%	84.37%

Notes to Schedule

Change in assumptions: discount rate..... 7.95% 7.95% 8.15%

Benefit changes since June 30, 2014: None

For the 2016 GASB 67 valuation, the actuarial assumptions regarding the incidence of mortality, terminations, retirements, and disabilities were changed in accordance with the findings of an experience study covering the five-year period ending June 30, 2014.

Plan Type: single employer

GASB No. 67 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability			
Service cost.....	\$ 34,979	\$ 33,614	\$ 33,144
Interest.....	222,185	215,447	206,150
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	3,613	20,003	-
Changes of assumptions.....	(7,224)	57,489	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(162,751)	(150,734)	(140,846)
Net change in total pension liability	90,802	175,819	98,448
Total pension liability, July 1.....	<u>2,839,622</u>	<u>2,663,802</u>	<u>2,565,354</u>
Total pension liability, June 30.....	<u>2,930,424</u>	<u>2,839,621</u>	<u>2,663,802</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - non-employer.....	73,225	72,909	72,668
Contributions - member.....	35,409	34,864	32,559
Net investment income (loss).....	19,877	(7,567)	212,338
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(162,751)	(150,734)	(140,847)
Administrative expenses.....	(1,798)	(2,259)	(26,116)
Other.....	3,822	538	411
Net change in fiduciary net position	(32,216)	(52,249)	151,013
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year.....	<u>1,653,116</u>	<u>1,705,365</u>	<u>1,554,352</u>
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year.....	<u>1,620,900</u>	<u>1,653,116</u>	<u>1,705,365</u>
Net pension liability, June 30.....	<u><u>\$ 1,309,524</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,186,505</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 958,437</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.....	55.31%	58.22%	64.02%
Covered employee payroll.....	\$ 557,708	\$ 567,074	\$ 563,623
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll.....	234.80%	209.23%	170.05%

Notes to Schedule

Change in assumptions: discount rate..... 7.95% 7.95% 8.15%

Benefit changes since June 30, 2014: None

For the 2016 GASB 67 valuation, the actuarial assumptions regarding the incidence of mortality, terminations, retirements, and disabilities were changed in accordance with the findings of an experience study covering the five-year period ending June 30, 2014.

Plan Type: cost sharing multiple employer with a special funding situation

GASB No. 67 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
VERMONT MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY
AND RELATED RATIOS
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability			
Service cost.....	\$ 25,264	\$ 24,366	\$ 22,519
Interest.....	49,744	46,058	42,139
Differences between expected and actual experience.....	1,088	3,046	-
Changes of assumptions.....	12,204	19,192	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(25,589)	(23,314)	(20,601)
Net change in total pension liability	62,711	69,348	44,057
Total pension liability, July 1.....	613,000	543,652	499,595
Total pension liability, June 30.....	675,711	613,000	543,652
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer.....	15,236	14,136	12,806
Contributions - member.....	15,227	13,588	13,234
Net investment income (loss).....	6,777	(2,359)	64,346
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions.....	(25,589)	(23,315)	(20,601)
Administrative expenses.....	(755)	(950)	(588)
Other.....	215	279	2,143
Net change in fiduciary net position	11,111	1,379	71,340
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning of year.....	535,904	534,525	463,186
Plan fiduciary net position, end of year.....	547,015	535,904	534,526
Net pension liability, June 30.....	<u>\$ 128,696</u>	<u>\$ 77,096</u>	<u>\$ 9,126</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the			
total pension liability.....	80.95%	87.42%	98.32%
Covered employee payroll.....	\$ 249,811	\$ 230,969	\$ 220,372
Net pension liability as a percentage of			
covered-employee payroll.....	51.52%	33.38%	4.14%

Notes to Schedule

Change in assumptions: discount rate..... 7.95% 7.95% 8.15%

Benefit changes since June 30, 2014: None

For the 2016 GASB 67 valuation, the actuarial assumptions regarding the incidence of mortality, terminations, retirements, and disabilities were changed in accordance with the findings of an experience study covering the five-year period ending June 30, 2014.

Plan Type: cost sharing multiple employer

GASB No. 67 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

**STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS
(Unaudited)**

	2016	2015	2014
VERMONT STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM			
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	1.44%	-0.50%	14.05%
STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM			
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	1.69%	-0.40%	13.83%
VERMONT MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM			
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	1.56%	-0.51%	14.13%

GASB No. 67 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

**STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER AND NONEMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)**

Retirement System	Year Ended 6/30	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)	Contributions in Relation to ADC	Contribution (Excess) Deficiency	Covered Employee Payroll (CEP)	Contribution as a Percent of CEP
Vermont State Retirement System	2016	\$ 46,238	\$ 54,347	\$ (8,109)	\$ 462,057	11.76%
	2015	44,652	55,881	(11,229)	437,676	12.77%
	2014	42,786	56,483	(13,697)	416,766	13.55%
State Teachers' Retirement System ¹	2016	\$ 76,103	\$ 76,948	\$ (845)	\$ 557,708	13.80%
	2015	72,858	72,909	(51)	567,074	12.86%
	2014	68,353	72,668	(4,315)	563,623	12.89%
Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System	2016	\$ 15,236	\$ 15,236	-	\$ 249,811	6.10%
	2015	14,136	14,136	-	230,969	6.12%
	2014	12,806	12,806	-	220,372	5.81%

Notes to Schedule

¹ Included in the ADC is an actuarially determined contribution rate that is applied to the total earnable compensation for teachers whose funding is provided by federal grants and is paid by the employer to the STRS.

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

	<u>VSRS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>MERS</u>
Valuation date			
Actuarially determined contributions rates are calculated as of June 30 (VSRS and STRS) and July 1 (MERS), two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.			
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll	Level percentage of payroll	Installments increasing 5% per year
Remaining amortization period	23 years	23 years	23 years
All closed basis			
Asset valuation method	Preliminary Asset Value plus 20% of difference between market and preliminary asset values	Preliminary Asset Value plus 20% of difference between market and preliminary asset values	Actuarial value of assets using a five year smoothing technique
<u>Actuarial assumptions</u>			
Investment rate of return ⁽¹⁾	7.95%	7.95%	7.95%
Projected salary increases	3.50%-6.21%	4.12%-8.15%	5%
Cost of living adjustments	1.5%-3.0%	1.5%-3.0%	Group A - 1.5% Groups B, C & D - 1.8%
<u>Post Retirement Adjustments</u>			
Allowances in payment for at least one year adjusted for cost of living based on CPI but not in excess of percentage indicated	Groups A, C & D - 5%	Group A - 5%	N/A
Allowances in payment for at least one year increased on January 1 by one-half of the percentage increase in CPI but not in excess of percentage indicated	Group F - 5% ⁽²⁾	Group C - 5%	Group A - 2% Groups B, C & D - 3%
Assumed annual rate of cost-of-living increases	For those eligible for increases of 100% of CPI change: 3.0%	For those eligible for increases of 100% of CPI change: 3.0%	
	For those eligible for increases of 50% of CPI change: 1.5%	For those eligible for increases of 50% of CPI change: 1.5%	

⁽¹⁾Through the 2014 valuations, a select-and-ultimate interest rate set was used ranging from 6.25% in year 1 to 9% in years 17 and later

⁽²⁾Effective January 1, 2014, the Group F employees who were actively contributing into the system on June 30, 2008, and retired on or after July 1, 2008, are eligible for 100% of CPI.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF STATE'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS⁽¹⁾
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Vermont State Retirement System			State Teachers' Retirement System⁽²⁾		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
State's proportion of net pension liability	98.3289%	98.2355%	98.1400%	100%	100%	100%
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 535,939	\$ 345,437	\$ 438,573	\$ 1,186,505	\$ 958,437	\$ 1,011,002
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.88%	82.50%	76.69%	58.22%	64.02%	60.59%

⁽¹⁾The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined by an actuarial valuation on June 30 two years prior to the fiscal year. The measurement period and measurement date is one year prior to the fiscal year.

⁽²⁾The State Teacher's Retirement System has a special funding situation where the State, as the non-employer contributing entity, is responsible for the net pension liability.

GASB No. 68 required supplementary information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014. Data for future years will be added prospectively.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)

Actuarial Valuation Date June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
Vermont State Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund ⁽¹⁾						
2016	\$ 21,353	\$ 1,165,803	\$ 1,144,450	1.83%	\$ 497,222	230.17%
2015	19,904	1,113,023	1,093,119	1.79%	488,949	223.57%
2014	18,904	1,092,728	1,073,824	1.73%	464,517	231.17%
2013	15,663	947,864	932,201	1.65%	436,949	213.34%
2012	13,379	1,011,783	998,404	1.32%	406,929	245.35%
2011	11,216	1,009,792	998,576	1.11%	420,321	237.57%
Retired Teachers' Medical and Health Benefit Fund ⁽²⁾						
2016	\$ (20,961)	\$ 656,937	\$ 677,898	-3.19%	\$ 606,843	111.71%
2015 ⁽³⁾	(10,056)	993,037	1,003,093	-1.01%	576,255	174.07%
2014	-	766,775	766,775	0.00%	565,658	135.55%
2013	-	712,666	712,666	0.00%	563,534	126.46%
2012	-	827,180	827,180	0.00%	561,026	147.44%
2011	-	780,032	780,032	0.00%	547,748	142.41%

⁽¹⁾ Based on a discount rate of 4.25% for 2010 - 2013, and 4.00% for 2014 - 2016.

⁽²⁾ Based on a discount rate of 4.00%.

⁽³⁾ For years prior to 2015 there was no explicit funding for these benefits. Effective 7/1/2014, Act 179 of 2014 section E.514.1 created this fund and provided for explicit contributions for funding these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

STATE OF VERMONT
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BEEFIT PLANS
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER AND NON-EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
(dollar amounts expressed in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	<u>Year Ended 6/30</u>		<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
Vermont State Postemployment Benefit Trust Fund				
	2016	\$	69,021	44.80%
	2015		71,496	40.60%
	2014		64,119	37.85%
	2013		67,977	37.60%
	2012		69,880	39.57%
	2011		67,030	40.87%
Retired Teachers' Health and Medical Benefits Fund ⁽¹⁾				
	2016	\$	52,106	29.12%
	2015		40,988	35.78%
	2014		39,239	NA
	2013		45,458	NA
	2012		43,411	NA
	2011		41,509	NA

⁽¹⁾ For years prior to 2015 there was no explicit funding for these benefits. Effective 7/1/2014, Act 179 of 2014 section E.514.1 created this fund and provided for explicit contributions for funding these benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes.....	\$ 1,401,330,000	\$ 1,396,531,400	\$ 1,380,092,100	\$ (16,439,300)
Earnings of Departments.....	23,100,000	22,100,000	22,984,948	884,948
Other.....	8,900,000	10,000,000	9,343,372	(656,628)
Total revenues.....	<u>1,433,330,000</u>	<u>1,428,631,400</u>	<u>1,412,420,420</u>	<u>(16,210,980)</u>
Expenditures				
General Government				
Agency of Administration.....	43,144,756	45,966,319	43,160,106	(2,806,213)
Executive Office.....	1,658,841	1,690,084	1,688,482	(1,602)
Legislative Council.....	11,427,652	11,621,902	10,842,706	(779,196)
Joint Fiscal Office.....	1,621,374	2,187,187	1,626,363	(560,824)
Sergeant at Arms.....	646,356	708,801	638,471	(70,330)
Lieutenant Governor's Office.....	185,464	185,208	180,605	(4,603)
Auditor of Accounts.....	394,171	416,349	336,966	(79,383)
State Treasurer.....	998,306	1,072,655	851,091	(221,564)
State Labor Relations Board.....	231,827	235,820	230,342	(5,478)
VOSHA Review Board.....	30,153	40,139	38,148	(1,991)
Homeowner Property Tax Assistance.....	18,200,000	15,749,756	15,178,385	(571,371)
Renter Rebate Tax Assistance.....	2,910,000	2,825,000	2,822,285	(2,715)
Protection to Persons and Property				
Attorney General.....	5,628,558	6,155,399	5,852,771	(302,628)
Defender General.....	15,114,514	15,597,647	15,284,959	(312,688)
Judiciary.....	39,383,850	39,524,710	38,754,246	(770,464)
State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.....	16,278,997	17,329,973	16,094,508	(1,235,465)
Department of Public Safety.....	40,678,465	42,547,362	40,735,185	(1,812,177)
Military Department.....	3,902,622	4,443,919	3,815,034	(628,885)
Center Crime Victim Services.....	1,264,008	1,264,008	1,263,519	(489)
Criminal Justice Training Council.....	2,372,753	2,371,830	2,273,934	(97,896)
Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.....	8,102,414	10,631,771	7,974,659	(2,657,112)
Public Service Department.....	-	185,380	34,212	(151,168)
Human Rights Commission.....	450,152	479,322	425,675	(53,647)
Human Services				
Agency of Human Services.....	656,364,683	676,762,663	651,699,653	(25,063,010)
Green Mountain Care Board.....	921,851	984,075	623,965	(360,110)
Governor's Commission on Women.....	351,364	398,869	336,671	(62,198)
Human Services Board.....	223,361	174,846	174,846	-
Vermont Veterans' Home.....	5,482,923	5,835,522	5,835,522	-
Labor				
Department of Labor.....	3,264,327	4,953,445	3,018,872	(1,934,573)
General Education				
Agency of Education.....	9,567,661	9,790,022	9,235,380	(554,642)
State Teacher's Retirement.....	88,679,377	88,679,377	88,679,377	-
Higher Education.....	83,281,346	83,281,346	83,281,346	-

continued on next page

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND (Continued)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Expenditures				
Natural Resources				
Agency of Natural Resources.....	27,017,930	27,573,867	25,844,591	(1,729,276)
Natural Resources Board.....	639,419	619,186	619,186	-
Commerce and Community Development				
Agency of Commerce and Community Development.....	13,619,833	17,180,396	12,582,760	(4,597,636)
Cultural Development.....	1,952,100	1,985,282	1,985,282	-
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,105,991,408</u>	<u>1,141,449,437</u>	<u>1,094,020,103</u>	<u>(47,429,334)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures.....	<u>327,338,592</u>	<u>287,181,963</u>	<u>318,400,317</u>	<u>31,218,354</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in.....	12,901,248	56,074,364	56,074,364	-
Transfers out.....	(373,713,380)	(379,473,753)	(379,473,753)	-
Premium on sale of bonds.....	-	2,727,443	2,727,443	-
Refunding bonds issued.....	-	25,564,735	25,564,735	-
Payment to escrow agent.....	-	(28,292,178)	(28,292,178)	-
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>(360,812,132)</u>	<u>(323,399,389)</u>	<u>(323,399,389)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	<u>(33,473,540)</u>	<u>(36,217,426)</u>	<u>(4,999,072)</u>	<u>31,218,354</u>
Fund balance, July 1.....	<u>130,437,512</u>	<u>130,437,512</u>	<u>130,437,512</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, June 30.....	<u>\$ 96,963,972</u>	<u>\$ 94,220,086</u>	<u>\$ 125,438,440</u>	<u>\$ 31,218,354</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
TRANSPORTATION FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes.....	\$ 164,900,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 163,953,055	\$ (2,046,945)
Motor vehicle fees.....	80,700,000	81,800,000	81,963,772	163,772
Federal.....	342,305,346	361,235,551	272,506,846	(88,728,705)
Other.....	35,400,000	34,000,000	37,171,640	3,171,640
Total revenues.....	623,305,346	643,035,551	555,595,313	(87,440,238)
Expenditures				
General Government				
Agency of Administration.....	6,034,714	4,111,554	4,111,553	(1)
Protection to Persons and Property				
Department of Public Safety.....	22,750,000	22,750,000	22,750,000	-
Transportation				
Agency of Transportation.....	595,199,426	635,069,567	538,493,943	(96,575,624)
Total expenditures.....	623,984,140	661,931,121	565,355,496	(96,575,625)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(678,794)	(18,895,570)	(9,760,183)	9,135,387
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in.....	-	151,045	151,045	-
Transfers out.....	(6,479,814)	(6,553,311)	(6,553,311)	-
Total other financing sources (uses).....	(6,479,814)	(6,402,266)	(6,402,266)	-
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	(7,158,608)	(25,297,836)	(16,162,449)	9,135,387
Fund balance, July 1.....	19,943,617	19,943,617	19,943,617	-
Fund balance (deficit), June 30.....	\$ 12,785,009	\$ (5,354,219)	\$ 3,781,168	\$ 9,135,387

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
EDUCATION FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes.....	\$ 1,220,114,590	\$ 1,218,714,590	\$ 1,215,687,979	\$ (3,026,611)
Interest and premiums.....	100,000	100,000	168,801	68,801
Total revenues.....	<u>1,220,214,590</u>	<u>1,218,814,590</u>	<u>1,215,856,780</u>	<u>(2,957,810)</u>
Expenditures				
General Government				
Grand List.....	3,425,000	3,851,879	3,465,433	(386,446)
Renter Rebates.....	6,790,000	6,475,000	6,474,352	(648)
Human Services				
Agency of Human Services.....	3,554,425	3,888,374	3,686,513	(201,861)
General Education				
Agency of Education.....	<u>1,537,744,842</u>	<u>1,546,547,831</u>	<u>1,531,209,013</u>	<u>(15,338,818)</u>
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,551,514,267</u>	<u>1,560,763,084</u>	<u>1,544,835,311</u>	<u>(15,927,773)</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>(331,299,677)</u>	<u>(341,948,494)</u>	<u>(328,978,531)</u>	<u>12,969,963</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in.....	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>339,370,579</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	<u>8,070,902</u>	<u>(2,577,915)</u>	<u>10,392,048</u>	<u>12,969,963</u>
Fund balance, July 1.....	<u>72,067,796</u>	<u>72,067,796</u>	<u>72,067,796</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, June 30.....	<u>\$ 80,138,698</u>	<u>\$ 69,489,881</u>	<u>\$ 82,459,844</u>	<u>\$ 12,969,963</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
SPECIAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Special Fund Revenues.....	\$ 610,125,322	\$ 748,574,721	\$ 628,974,135	\$ (119,600,586)
Total revenues.....	610,125,322	748,574,721	628,974,135	(119,600,586)
Expenditures				
General Government				
Agency of Administration.....	32,579,025	44,605,084	30,068,459	(14,536,625)
Executive Office.....	413,388	413,388	336,485	(76,903)
Joint Fiscal Office.....	-	90,000	76,563	(13,437)
Sergeant at Arms.....	-	22,827	6,971	(15,856)
Auditor of Accounts.....	53,145	53,145	53,145	-
State Treasurer.....	2,446,615	3,163,196	2,591,612	(571,584)
State Labor Relations Board.....	9,576	9,576	9,063	(513)
VOSHA Review Board.....	30,153	40,140	38,149	(1,991)
Unorganized Towns and Gores.....	-	500,000	353,484	(146,516)
Protection to Persons and Property				
Attorney General.....	5,253,869	6,724,660	5,503,950	(1,220,710)
Defender General.....	638,552	619,767	583,581	(36,186)
Judiciary.....	5,032,606	10,119,394	3,641,446	(6,477,948)
State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.....	2,639,128	2,801,364	2,597,670	(203,694)
Department of Public Safety.....	17,743,721	20,286,032	17,143,963	(3,142,069)
Military Department.....	280,008	446,011	338,017	(107,994)
Center Crime Victim Services.....	4,914,287	5,133,238	5,016,754	(116,484)
Criminal Justice Training Council.....	133,642	133,642	82,402	(51,240)
Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.....	8,596,600	10,000,382	8,431,383	(1,568,999)
Department of Financial Regulation.....	14,786,730	15,597,426	14,639,785	(957,641)
Secretary of State.....	9,069,697	9,069,697	8,817,806	(251,891)
Public Service Department.....	15,006,100	19,620,830	10,063,268	(9,557,562)
Public Service Board.....	3,480,181	3,480,211	3,098,369	(381,842)
Enhanced 911 Board.....	4,604,830	6,359,545	6,250,510	(109,035)
Department of Liquor Control.....	418,944	494,660	333,110	(161,550)
Human Services				
Agency of Human Services.....	416,543,483	459,774,168	426,267,964	(33,506,204)
Green Mountain Care Board.....	4,141,376	4,917,436	3,389,098	(1,528,338)
Governor's Commission on Women.....	5,000	7,250	1,907	(5,343)
Human Services Board.....	297,092	149,337	22,788	(126,549)
Vermont Veterans Home.....	8,732,204	10,639,903	10,414,052	(225,851)
Labor				
Department of Labor.....	5,872,872	5,872,872	4,543,515	(1,329,357)
General Education				
Agency of Education.....	23,065,200	23,679,409	18,108,597	(5,570,812)
Higher Education.....	494,500	494,500	494,500	-

continued on next page

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
SPECIAL FUND (Continued)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Expenditures				
Natural Resources				
Agency of Natural Resources.....	44,972,538	53,428,194	41,808,796	(11,619,398)
Natural Resources Board.....	2,330,897	2,370,897	2,321,412	(49,485)
Commerce and Community Development				
Agency of Commerce and Community Development.....	10,207,230	17,964,258	11,811,358	(6,152,900)
Cultural Development.....	-	32,500	32,500	-
Transportation				
Agency of Transportation.....	2,120,000	3,579,973	1,740,677	(1,839,296)
Total expenditures.....	<u>646,913,189</u>	<u>742,694,912</u>	<u>641,033,109</u>	<u>(101,661,803)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures.....	<u>(36,787,867)</u>	<u>5,879,809</u>	<u>(12,058,974)</u>	<u>(17,938,783)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds on sale of refunding bonds.....	-	155,265	155,265	-
Transfers in.....	51,956,758	58,077,440	58,077,440	-
Transfers out.....	(15,168,891)	(63,957,249)	(63,957,249)	-
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>36,787,867</u>	<u>(5,724,544)</u>	<u>(5,724,544)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	<u>-</u>	<u>155,265</u>	<u>(17,783,518)</u>	<u>(17,938,783)</u>
Fund balance, July 1.....	<u>156,070,840</u>	<u>156,070,840</u>	<u>156,070,840</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, June 30.....	<u>\$ 156,070,840</u>	<u>\$ 156,226,105</u>	<u>\$ 138,287,322</u>	<u>\$ (17,938,783)</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
FEDERAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Federal.....	\$ 1,245,514,905	\$ 1,815,544,196	\$ 1,739,212,541	\$ (76,331,655)
Interest and premiums.....	-	59,866	59,866	-
Other.....	-	93,524	93,524	-
Total revenues.....	<u>1,245,514,905</u>	<u>1,815,697,586</u>	<u>1,739,365,931</u>	<u>(76,331,655)</u>
Expenditures				
General Government				
Agency of Administration.....	1,040,195	1,040,195	875,820	(164,375)
State Treasurer.....	-	291,159	291,159	-
Protection to Persons and Property				
Attorney General.....	829,609	986,274	856,283	(129,991)
Judiciary.....	473,301	918,976	705,786	(213,190)
State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.....	31,000	31,000	14,330	(16,670)
Department of Public Safety.....	23,376,947	24,844,610	15,557,236	(9,287,374)
Military Department.....	18,570,913	39,422,473	24,153,689	(15,268,784)
Center Crime Victim Services.....	4,413,384	4,832,324	4,693,913	(138,411)
Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets.....	2,769,434	3,345,845	2,725,046	(620,799)
Department of Financial Regulation.....	110,716	110,716	110,716	-
Secretary of State.....	932,402	1,125,561	1,122,108	(3,453)
Public Service Department.....	1,240,268	3,818,435	1,955,219	(1,863,216)
Human Rights Commission.....	66,720	82,850	76,301	(6,549)
Department of Liquor Control.....	254,841	254,841	196,547	(58,294)
Human Services				
Agency of Human Services.....	1,319,713,810	1,472,623,769	1,399,730,203	(72,893,566)
Green Mountain Care Board.....	928,466	1,078,619	538,838	(539,781)
Governor's Commission on Women.....	-	173,794	-	(173,794)
Human Services Board.....	262,858	130,432	-	(130,432)
Vermont Veterans' Home.....	7,400,081	7,400,081	3,694,445	(3,705,636)
Labor				
Department of Labor.....	26,941,460	26,941,460	22,224,494	(4,716,966)
General Education				
Agency of Education.....	128,546,812	128,546,812	124,583,418	(3,963,394)
Natural Resources				
Agency of Natural Resources.....	15,351,137	37,752,430	34,556,025	(3,196,405)
Commerce and Community Development				
Agency of Commerce and Community Development.....	9,777,731	59,791,540	23,246,930	(36,544,610)
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,563,032,085</u>	<u>1,815,544,196</u>	<u>1,661,908,506</u>	<u>(153,635,690)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures.....	<u>(317,517,180)</u>	<u>153,390</u>	<u>77,457,425</u>	<u>77,304,035</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out.....	(21,853,316)	(38,070,236)	(38,070,236)	-
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>(21,853,316)</u>	<u>(38,070,236)</u>	<u>(38,070,236)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	<u>(339,370,496)</u>	<u>(37,916,846)</u>	<u>39,387,189</u>	<u>77,304,035</u>
Fund balance, July 1.....	<u>107,505,980</u>	<u>107,505,980</u>	<u>107,505,980</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, June 30.....	<u>\$ (231,864,516)</u>	<u>\$ 69,589,134</u>	<u>\$ 146,893,169</u>	<u>77,304,035</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

STATE OF VERMONT
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) SCHEDULE
GLOBAL COMMITMENT FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual (Budgetary Basis)</u>	<u>Over (Under)</u>
Revenues				
Global Commitment Premiums.....	\$ 1,325,200,000	\$ 1,533,700,000	\$ 1,633,987,367	\$ 100,287,367
Total revenues.....	<u>1,325,200,000</u>	<u>1,533,700,000</u>	<u>1,633,987,367</u>	<u>100,287,367</u>
Expenditures				
Protection to Persons and Property				
Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets.....	90,278	90,278	90,278	-
Human Services				
Agency of Human Services.....	1,310,986,478	1,598,563,383	1,560,541,454	(38,021,929)
Green Mountain Care Board.....	3,154,685	3,213,055	2,188,900	(1,024,155)
Vermont Veterans' Home.....	410,986	410,986	410,986	-
General Education				
Higher Education.....	4,455,678	4,455,678	4,455,678	-
Agency of Education.....	938,187	938,187	883,954	(54,233)
Total expenditures.....	<u>1,320,036,292</u>	<u>1,607,671,567</u>	<u>1,568,571,250</u>	<u>(39,100,317)</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>5,163,708</u>	<u>(73,971,567)</u>	<u>65,416,117</u>	<u>139,387,684</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out.....	(26,141,689)	(26,141,689)	(26,141,689)	-
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>(26,141,689)</u>	<u>(26,141,689)</u>	<u>(26,141,689)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses.....	<u>(20,977,981)</u>	<u>(100,113,256)</u>	<u>39,274,428</u>	<u>139,387,684</u>
Fund balance, July 1.....	<u>47,569,787</u>	<u>47,569,787</u>	<u>47,569,787</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance (deficit), June 30.....	<u>\$ 26,591,806</u>	<u>\$ (52,543,469)</u>	<u>\$ 86,844,215</u>	<u>\$ 139,387,684</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the required supplementary information.

Note to the Required Supplementary Information—Budgetary Reporting (unaudited)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

The budgetary schedules provide a comparison of the original and final adopted budget with actual data on a budgetary basis for the Governmental Funds. The State compiles a separate legal basis budgetary report, which shows the legal compliance with the budget. Budgetary comparison schedules showing legal level detail may be obtained by contacting the State of Vermont, Department of Finance and Management, 109 State Street, 5th Floor, Pavilion Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05609-0401.

Budgetary Process

Vermont statutes require the head of every State department, board, and commission and any officer or individual responsible for any activity for which funds are appropriated by the Vermont Legislature to provide, on or before September 1 preceding any biennium, statements to the Commissioner of Finance and Management showing in detail the amounts appropriated and expended for both the current and preceding fiscal years and the amount estimated to be necessary for similar activity for the ensuing two fiscal years. The Commissioner of Finance and Management and the Secretary of Administration are then required to submit to the Governor by November 15 preceding each biennium, the estimates as received along with any other estimates for the ensuing two fiscal years. The Governor then submits to the Vermont Legislature, no later than the third Tuesday of every annual session, a budget that embodies estimates, requests, and recommendations for appropriations or other authorizations for expenditures from the State treasury for at least the succeeding fiscal year. The Vermont Legislature then enacts into law an appropriations act that must be approved by the Governor before expenditures can be made. In recent years in accordance with Act 250 of 1979 Section 125, it has been the practice of the Governor to submit an annual budget and the Vermont Legislature to enact appropriations on an annual basis.

Budgets are prepared and appropriated on a cash basis and usually at the program level. The Governor may amend appropriations or transfer appropriations within limits established by 32 V.S.A. Chapter 9. The Agency of Administration maintains budgetary control by fund at the appropriation level. Governmental funds' unspent appropriation balances revert to the fund balance at the end of each fiscal year for re-appropriation unless authorized to be carried forward to the following year(s) by legislative act. Unexpended balances of capital projects funds are available for expenditure in the following fiscal year(s).

Revenue Estimates

By July 31 each year, the Joint Fiscal Office and the Secretary of Administration provide to the Emergency Board their respective estimates of State revenues in the General, Transportation, Education, and Global Commitment Funds. The Emergency Board then has 10 days to determine the original revenue estimates for the fiscal year. For the Special and Federal Revenue Funds the original budget for revenues is based on the amount appropriated for expenditures. By January 15, the Joint Fiscal Office and the Secretary of Administration provide to the Emergency Board their respective estimates of State revenues and the Emergency Board determines any revision to the July revenue estimates.

Expenditure and Transfer Budgets

The original budgets for expenditures and transfers are determined by the Legislature through the passage of the annual Appropriation Act. The Commissioner of Finance and Management (with approval from the Governor) may transfer balances of appropriations not to exceed \$50,000 made under any appropriation act for the support of the government from one component of an agency, department, or other unit of State government, to any component of the same agency, department, or unit; and may transfer balances of appropriations made under any appropriation act from one department or unit of the agency of transportation to another department or unit of the agency of transportation for the specific purpose of funding authorized transportation projects which have been approved by the federal government for advance construction in which the expenditure of State funds will be reimbursed by federal funds when the federal funds become available, and the transfer is limited to funds which have been approved for reimbursement. If any receipts including federal receipts exceed the appropriated amounts, the receipts may be allocated and expended, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Administration. If, however, the expenditure of those receipts will establish or increase the scope of the program, which establishment or increase will at any time commit the State to the expenditure of State funds, they may be expended only upon the approval of the Legislature. The full faith and credit of the

State has been pledged to support various programs. Any payments that are required to be made by the Treasurer are paid in accordance with Vermont Statutes and do not require an appropriation by the Legislature.

Budget and GAAP Basis Reporting

The accompanying budgetary comparison schedules report the actual revenues, expenditures and other financing sources (uses) on a budget basis, which differs significantly from GAAP. These different accounting principles result in basis, perspective, and entity differences in the fund balance - budgetary basis. *Basis differences* arise because the basis of budgeting (cash basis) differs from the GAAP basis used to prepare the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - governmental funds. *Perspective differences* result because the Appropriation Act's program-oriented structure differs from the fund structure required for GAAP. *Entity differences* arise because certain activity reported within the State's financial reporting entity for GAAP purposes is excluded from the Appropriation Act. The following presents a reconciliation of the budgetary basis and GAAP basis fund balances for the funds reported in the accompanying schedules for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016:

	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Education Fund	Special Fund	Federal Revenue Fund	Global Commitment Fund
Fund Balance - Budgetary Basis.....	\$ 125,438,440	\$ 3,781,168	\$ 82,459,844	\$ 138,287,322	\$ 146,893,169	\$ 86,844,215
Basis differences						
Cash not in budget balances.....	(521,463)	83,141	48	1,075,447	2,918	(8,486)
Preferred stock investment.....	-	-	-	100,000	-	-
Taxes receivable.....	222,948,073	9,035,249	16,763,061	4,808,863	-	-
Notes and loans receivable.....	411,749	-	-	1,925,868	-	-
Other receivables.....	7,677,496	8,458,979	-	15,084,059	(69,223,995)	34,406,717
Interest receivable.....	149,787	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other funds.....	709,058	148,902	9	4,411,092	815,151	60,244,030
Due from federal government.....	-	46,851,106	-	-	100,725,745	87,140,151
Due from component units.....	5,500,000	-	-	423,766	-	-
Accounts payable.....	(18,434,966)	(36,108,030)	(12,854,838)	(12,487,190)	(41,516,383)	(140,318,313)
Accrued liabilities.....	(14,873,508)	(7,343,780)	(184,905)	(5,049,979)	(8,386,310)	(5,098,302)
Retainage payable.....	(679,628)	(59,944)	-	(592,669)	(866,131)	(413,023)
Unearned revenue.....	-	(166,987)	-	(126,893)	(85,785)	-
Tax refunds payable.....	(24,313,435)	-	(78,270)	(16,215)	-	-
Intergovernment payables.....	-	-	-	-	(25,973,314)	(2,945,835)
Due to other funds.....	(33,392,445)	(2,679,571)	(23,328)	(42,467,078)	(6,449,244)	(414,378)
Unavailable revenue.....	(131,327,052)	(6,732,457)	(4,401,858)	(16,779,175)	(489,236)	(13,569,926)
Entity differences						
Blended non-budgeted funds.....	-	3,703,994	-	21,008,179	357,608,019	-
Perspective differences						
Component unit included in budgeted funds...	-	-	-	-	222,135	-
Fund Balance - GAAP Basis.....	<u>\$ 139,292,106</u>	<u>\$ 18,971,770</u>	<u>\$ 81,679,763</u>	<u>\$ 109,605,397</u>	<u>\$ 453,276,739</u>	<u>\$ 105,866,850</u>